Bombay Gazette.

—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1883.

...TAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT ... AN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in ...

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

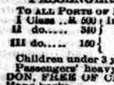
The passages of the ... will continue to be performed as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Aden to Plymouth in 24 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains	1883. FRIDAY.
L. ASSAM	3088 500	S. F. Cole	...12th Oct.
— LOMBARDY ..	3726 500	W. H. Mudie	...19th ,,
L. ROSETTA	3662 600	G. W. Brady	...26th ,,
— GWALIOR	2753 500	M. de Horne	...2nd Nov.
L. CLYDE	4124 750	R. M. Edmond	...9th ,,
— SURAT	3142 530	C. R. Edwards	...16th ,,
L. MIRZAPORE...	3887 600	C. G. Perrins	...23rd ,,
— VENETIA	3726 500	A. B. Daniell	...30th ,,

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
NEPAULE. ..	3836 600	H. Wyatt	..12th Oct.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4023 700	E. G. Stead	..2nd Nov.
PEKIN	3981 600	A. Symons	...16th ,,
HYDASPES	2864 500	G. Scrivener	...30th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and on the 25th BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

TO ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		TO MARSEILLES.	
I Class ..£ 60	Including	I Class ..£ 52	Including
II do..... 34 0	wines.	II do. 30 0	wines.
III do..... 16 0	With foods.	III do. 15 5	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered ... LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on Thursday ..... 1st Nov., 1883.
CHINA, on Saturday ..... 1st Dec. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available ... days.

From ...	... Class	Brighton Route	... 10
From ...	... Class	Calais Route, ...	do. ... 8
From ...	... Class	do.	do. ... 10
From ...	... Class	do.	do. ... 13
,, ...	... Class	do.	do. ... 105 Onight, &c.,

For Hand-books of information, rates of Fr... apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, September 7, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 400 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 26th Oct. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 2 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA.....	G. Stirli.....	3,500 550	28th Oct.
BERENICE.....	R. Critlovich..	3,500 550	24th Nov.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	28th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. HP.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	27th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Sept. 1883.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. CANARA arrived from LONDON on 7th instant, is discharging her cargo in Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES of PACKAGES exceeding 30 cwt. are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO, which otherwise will, as it comes to hand, be landed on the dock quay at consignee's risk and expense.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1883.

NOTICE.

A QUANTITY of OLD IRON, consisting of Cast Iron Mortar Beds and Cast Iron Ordnance, is available FOR SALE in the Arsenal, FORT SAINT GEORGE, MADRAS. Intending Purchasers should apply to the INSPECTOR GENERAL of ORDNANCE, Fort Saint George, for further particulars as to the terms and conditions of sale.

C. W. BRERETON, Major, R. A.,
Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance,
(In Charge Ordnance Office.)

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, CALCUTTA.
NOTICE.

A MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE nominated by Government for the purpose of ensuring an adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency at the International Exhibition, to be held in Calcutta in December next, will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce (Graham's Buildings) on MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

By Order of the President,
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 9th October, 1883.

NOTICE.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Post Master General up to the 30th October, 1883, for CONVEYING the MAILS by TONGA BAK between Poona and Belgaum from 1st January, 1884, and for conveying the mails between Surul and Manableshwar from the same date.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on written application to the Post Master General's Office, Bombay, together with information showing the principal conditions of the ... contract.

A deposit of Rs. 300 must accompany each tender for the Belgaum line, and a deposit of Rs. 50 must accompany each tender for the Mahableshwar line. These sums will be returned to the applicant after the contract is signed.

Tenders must be marked outside "Tender for conveyance of mails by tonga dak between Poona and ... Tender for conveyance of mails between ...

... himself to accept the ...

U. FANSHAWE,
Post Master General.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports to be called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

The "MALDA" may proceed to Beypore first, returning to Calicut afterwards.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on TUESDAY, 16th October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohumrah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on SATURDAY, 13th October, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th October, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th October, 1883.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liquor imported
Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each
Cash, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GOLF KIT.

BALLS.	PLAY CLUB.
CLEEKS.	PUTTERS.
IRONS.	SPOONS.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
All size Tins.....Rs.	0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins..... ,,	1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION!

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and the public as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label with a caution label on the reverse and a Phœnix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the metallic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth has not with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour as to be now familarly known as "Glenlivet," "Treacher's Glenlivet," "Glenlivet Whisky," "Treacher's Whisky," "Treacher's Glenlivet Whisky," and "Heart-Labelled Whisky," the Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHR & Co., LIMITED.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT,

BEGS to draw the attention of his numerous friends and constituents that they should loose no time to select from the following LIST of HOUSES at MATHERAN available for the October Season:—

Kinlock House	800
Bee Hive	600
Sea View	500
Paradise Lodge	500
The Folly	5 0
Scott's Bungalow	500
Barr Cottage	500
Rose Hill	5 0
Walker's Bungalow	500
Stone Henge	400
The Chalet	400
Rose Cottage	400
Forest Lodge	400
Stone House	400
The Byke	400
Maria Cottage	400
Caprina House	400
Wadia Lodge	4 0
Red Lands	350
Bella Vista	350
Arnould's Lodge	350
Cama Lodge	350
Kwart Lodge	300
Keepsake	300
Woodlands	300
Springwood	300
Cairnmore	300
Rosario Cottage	300
Mary Lodge	300
Fernwood	300
Fleetwood	300
Coxson's Bungalow	300
Hill House	300

For plans and list of furniture, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

9, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a beautifully furnished BUNGALOW on "Land's End," Malabar Hill, consisting of a drawing, dining, three bed and bath rooms. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

9, Hornby Row, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CHEAP & GENUINE
BEST BORDEAUX COGNAC.
3 to 1 star.
Samples can be seen in the office of
M. SPITERI & Co.,
No. 11, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

HOTEL.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels, will be opened from the 1st October to visitors. There are eight separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhana, midway between the churches and the Government Offices, Library, &c., and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0 ...	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	... 10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0 ...	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	... 10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8 ...	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	... 13 0	7 8
16 0	9 8 ...	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full bodied, of high character and flavour.	... 16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8 ...	... CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	... 21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8 ...	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	... 26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0 ...	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	... 32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.		Per Hogshead. Cash.
170 0	BORDEAUX	170 0
170 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC	170 0
210 0	PETIT MEDOC	210 0
260 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC	260 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

FOR

STYLE, QUALITY, FIT,

And WORKMANSHIP our SHIRTS stand UNRIVALLED. We have now a VRY LARGER STOCK of NEW GOODS to offer, and patterns with instructions for self-measurement and prices will be promptly sent on application. All orders receive attention from an experienced ENGLISH CUTTER, and Gentlemen favouring us with their orders are assured of receiving every satisfaction.

Our Poona Branch is now open for the season.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

DUNNETT & COMPANY,

SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS,

BEG to invite attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK OF HORSE CLOTHING, &c.

Light Clothing, choice patterns, fast colours, linen suits complete, hood, roller, sheet, &c...		14 8
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	extra quality...	20 0
,, quarter sheets		10 8
,, sheets and rollers (best quality)...		30 0
,, ,, (extra ,,)...		32 0
Heavy Clothing, best Kersey, all wool, Fawn Woollen Blankets		10 8
Complete Suits various Patterns, splendid material...		Rs. 45 and 50 0

&c., &c., &c.

Knee Caps, Sponges, Woollen and Linen Newmarket Bandages, Curry Combs, Body and Dandy Brushes, Horse Standard with spirit levels, Whips, Spurs, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

HORSE CLIPPERS, by CLARKE and other noted makers.
REGULATION SADDLES.
NUMDAHS FAWN AND CHOCOLATE.
FITZWILLIAM GIRTHS,
&c., &c., &c.

RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

"THE IMPERMEABLE."

PATENTED AND REGISTERED.

WATERPROOF, AIR-TIGHT, DUSTPROOF.

A USEFUL novelty are the IMPERMEABLE metal KEYLESS Watches just imported by us. They will no doubt prove a great boon in a country like India where nothing can be kept safe from dust; and especially useful to Ship officers, Pilots, Divers and to all persons whose daily occupations expose them to dust, damp, &c. They are guaranteed

WATERPROOF

and are therefore also

DUSTPROOF.

To illustrate the correctness of our assertion a few of these Watches are kept going under water at our establishment, where they may be inspected at any time. No Watch will be sold unless it has been tested under water for at least 2 days.

The works of these Watches are of excellent quality, Patent Lever Escapement and can be thoroughly recommended as correct time-keepers. Guarantee 2 years. Price Rs. 35. No discount.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS & JEWELLERS,

LOCLE, BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld.
THE ONLY CASH BAZAAR, Ld.
ESTABLISHMENTS IN CASH BAZAAR, Ld.
THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CASH BAZAAR, Ld.
WHERE CASH BAZAAR, Ld.
YOU CAN CASH BRZAAR, Ld.
PROCURE CASH BAZAAR, Ld.
AT EUROPEAN PRICES CASH BAZAAR, Ld.
ALL CASH BAZAAR, Ld.
REQUISITES FOR A CASH BAZAAR, Ld.
SEA VOYAGE CASH BAZAAR, Ld.
OR CASH BAZAAR, Ld.
UP-COUNTRY JOURNEY. CASH BAZAAR, Ld.
NEW GOODS FOR ALL CASH BAZAAR, Ld.
DEPARTMENTS CASH BAZAAR, Ld.
ARRIVE BY EVERY MAIL. CASH BAZAAR, Ld.

ESPLANADE ROAD AND CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY. CARNAC ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY. & EAST STREET, POONA.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.
NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY, BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR ROBEY & CO., MACADAM BROS., &c., &c.,

EVERY class of IRON WORK designed and estimated for—
HEAVY and ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS turned out quickly.
ENGINES, PUMPS and MACHINERY kept in stock.
Full particulars will be found in Catalogue just issued which will be sent on application.
Monthly Price List sent to all constituents.
All communications to be addressed to Head Office, Forbes-street.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
AGENTS.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

SURVEYORS WANTED.—Apply to the undersigned.

J. M. SLEATER,
Chief Engineer.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 8th October, 1883.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above material of the fastest possible colour and of the regulation shade.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MESSRS. BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Limited.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay of the above Company, are PREPARED to issue POLICIES at CURRENT RATES.

[PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NAME of the NERIAD SPINNING MILL is changed and is now styled, "THE MANORE MILL." Mr. HURGOVAN KHODIDAS has been appointed manager of the said mill from the year 1882, to whom letters to be addressed and communications regarding the mill be made.

મનોર હરખચંદ.
Proprietor of the Manore Mill.

SEALED TENDERS will be received, on behalf of the Cutch State, by the Undersigned, at ... up to noon of the 1st October, for the SUPPLY of 250 tons of WEST HARTLEY STEAM COAL of the best quality. The coals are to be delivered at Cutch Mandavi within fifteen days after notice of acceptance of the tender.

JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK,
Agent, Cutch State.
105, Dadysett's Agiary, Bombay, 8th October, 1883.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OPEN EXCHANGES at the Colaba Cotton Green and at the Prince's Dock will only be available to the Public on presentation of Tickets obtainable at the offices of the Company, and at the Prince's Dock Exchange.

Price Rs. 10 per packet of 40 Tickets or Rs. 5 per packet of 20 Tickets.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

STANDARD ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

£500 PAYABLE AT AGE 50.—*The whole amount payable earlier in event of Death before age 50.*

EXAMPLES—

If commenced at age 20 this costs	Rs. 16-12-8 per mensem.
at age 30	Rs. 24- 2-0
at age 40	Rs. 48- 5-4

This form of Provision forms an excellent SAVINGS FUND for small Fixed Sums out of Indian Pay, and is open to all persons of sound health and constitution.

Full information on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

Aug. 1883.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 incandescent lamps..			Rs. 350
Do.	40	do. ... ,,	50
Do.	6 are lights	2,000 Candles, each. ,,	1,200
Do.	8 ,,	500 do. ... ,,	300
Do.	20 do.	500 do. ... ,,	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than and other Carbons.
JA LOCH KOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

41, Meadow-street.

SALE OF LAND ON THE KENNEDY SEA FACE.

UNDER the Orders of Government TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of SIXTEEN PLOTS OF GROUND for dwelling houses on the Kennedy Sea Face lying on the west side of, and between the Marine-lines and Churney-road Stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Plans, forms of agreement for lease and conditions of sale can be seen on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders, duly signed, sealed and endorsed "Tender for purchase of plot of ground on Kennedy Sea Face," to be delivered at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on or before the 5th of November, 1883.

A sum of Rupees 500 in cash as earnest-money should accompany each Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Tenderer shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the agreement for lease; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of Bombay, who reserve the right to reject all tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 6th October, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that RATANJI FURDOONJI PARAKH, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, and SORABJEE DOSSABHOY RUSTAMFRAMNA, also of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, trustees of the estate and effects of PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE RUSTAMFRAMNA, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, have CONTRACTED TO SELL the PROPERTY hereinbelow particularly described. All persons having any claim into or upon the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien, or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 23, Rampart-row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, situate outside the Fort, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, on the western side of Doongree Cooly-street, assessed by the Municipality under No. 157, bearing Collector's old No. 783 and new No. 6,560, containing by admeasurement 328 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is, on or towards the north by the estate of Sha Weljee Maloo, on or towards the west by the estate of Sallay Mahomed Arby, on or towards the south by the estate of Dinbai, widow of Shet Jehangirjee Cursetjee, and on or towards the east by the said Doongry Cooly-street.—Dated this 3rd day of October, 1883.

SHAPURJEE & THAKURDAS,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

AN English-built four seated BAROU... by "Edwin Kesterton," in good orde... a pair of well-matched fast trotting g... Horses, with set of plated mounted H... property of a gentleman who has... use. Price moderate, to effect a...

A pair of well-match... HORSES, thoroughly br... double harness, the prop... proceeding to England.

A pair of handsome ... HORSES, height 14·3, ... good movers, the proper...

Information regardi... horses, carriages, furnit... obtained from the und...

JAFF...

NOTICES.

NEWTOWN HOUSE SCHOOL,
DUNS, SCOTLAND.

THE MISSES LITHGOW, who conduct the above school, will be glad to receive Boarders from India. A liberal education is given.

The Misses Lithgow are prepared to take full ... the Boarders for the whole year.

Many of the pupils were very successful in the University Local Examinations of this year.

Duns is situated in a healthy and beautiful district of Scotland.

Reference may be made to Rev. GEORGE MACALISTER, Jeypore, Rajpootana, and in Scotland to Dr. W. W. CAMPBELL, Duns.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted for.
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES.
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces,
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
36, Apollo-street.

EARLY IN OCTOBER
WILL BE
PUBLISHED IN CALCUTTA
THE INDIAN REVIEW,
CONTAINING THE
"CREAM"
OF CURRENT LITERATURE,
EDITED BY
F. J. ROWE, M. A., & W. T. WEBB, M. A.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING Specimen Copies or wishing to subscribe are requested to order at once, as the number of copies originally intended to be issued is nearly bespoke, and the Review cannot be kept in type after publication.

It will contain the CREAM or essence of all the best Reviews and Magazines, Quarterly, Monthly, and Weekly, appearing in Europe and America; thus presenting, as far as may be possible, a MICROCOSM OF CURRENT LITERATURE, SCIENCE, FINE ART, MUSIC, NEW INVENTIONS, ASTRONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL and LITERARY NOTES and GOSSIP, NOTICES of NEW WORKS, FICTION, POETRY, TRAVEL, Etc., Etc.

It is believed that this REVIEW, which will be ably and carefully edited, will enable men whose pursuits occupy them too entirely to allow of much time being given to reading to keep abreast of the current literature and thought of the day, and will assist them in the selection of such books as will suit their individual tastes or wants.

"CREAM," which will be a "MONTHLY," will be printed in large type, on good paper and will contain about one hundred and fifty pages, royal octavo size, similar to the *Nineteenth Century*, *Contemporary* and *National Reviews*, and will be stitched, like them, in a stout serviceable cover.

Great care and trouble have been taken to secure able collaborateurs, and the Review will in all respects be so compiled, arranged and printed as to bear favorable comparison with the best publications of the kind, its scope and intentions being considered. Further, as containing the essence of all, it will be a publication unique in its line; and, should the Proprietors meet with the support they confidently anticipate, they are sanguine enough to believe they will be able to make it a popular and abiding institution in India.

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Rs. 20 per annu... or with ...
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11,
MORLEY HALL, COLABA.
Under distinguished patronage.
PROFESSOR E. JOHNSTON
will appear to-night in one of his Marvellous and Unrivalled entertainments, entitled,
ONE HOUR'S FUN,
Consisting of
MAGIC, MIRTH AND ELOQUENCE.
The astounding and clever feats have been pronounced by Press and Public to be a wonderful performance.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Rs. 2, Rs. 1, and As. 8.
Tickets to be obtained at the door and at Officers' Messes. Doors open at 8-30; Performance to commence at 9 sharp.
A CARD.—Mr. Johnston respectfully solicits Patronage.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, for the DASARA HOLIDAY.

WANTED, a BOAT, teak, copper rivetted, to row and sail, complete with oars, sails, &c. Must be either new or nearly so. Apply giving description, price and where the boat may be seen, to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION, S. and A., Ahmednagar.

NOTICE.
THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. CLEMENT D. LEGGATT by the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, became NULL and VOID on his departure from India in July.
A. B. CHALMERS,
Attorney and Agent,
Oriental Telephone Company, Limited.
10th October, 1883.

CHUBB'S
PATENT CASH BOXES.
Each fitted with tray on feet.
6 by 4 by 2½
7½ by 4½ by 3
9 by 5 by 3½
10½ by 6½ by 4½
11½ by 7½ by 5
14 by 8 by 5
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, BOMBAY.
A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
NEW GOODS!!
LATEST NOVELTIES, LATEST NOVELTIES.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,
Paris Sweets, Vanil, Pistaches and Burnt Almonds,
Crystallised Fruits, Apricots, French Prunes, Vanilla Biscuits,
Morocco Leather, Velvet, Plush Photo. and Music Albums,
Morocco Leather, Velvet, Plush Ladies' Companion,
Scent Cases, Dressing Cases, Jewel Boxes, Silk Fans, Fancy Inkstands,
Cricket, Badminton, Lawn-Tennis and Croquet Sets,
Toys, plain and mechanical, Steam Engines,
Perambulaters, single, double and patent 4 wheels,
Birthday-Cards, plain, mechanical, and ivorite.
Parrot and Canary Cages,
And a splendid choice collection of
Birthday, Wedding and Christmas Presents.
PESTONJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
No. 33, Meadow-street.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.
Real Porcelain, consisting of
6 Breakfast Cups and Saucers.
6 Coffee do. do.
6 Egg Cups.
12 Plates.
1 Sugar Basin.
1 Slop ,,
1 Milk Jug.
2 Cake Plates.
1 Covered Muffin Plate.
The above in Pink, Green, and Blue Band with Gilt, and Flower. Price Rs. 30 per set.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.
China Ware, consisting of
12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers.
12 Coffee do. do.
6 Tea do. do.
1 Egg Stand and 6 Cups.
12 Plates.
1 Slop Basin.
1 Sugar do.
1 Butter Pot.
1 Toast Rack.
1 Milk Jug.
1 Cream ,,
2 Cake Plates.
The above in Maroon, Blue, Red, and Green Band with Gilt, and Flower. Price Rs. 35 per set.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TRICYCLES and BICYCLES, a select Consignment just received, especially made for India, with Double Ball Bearing, Double Hollow Fork, Hollow Pedles, &c., all of best country make; also a few HARMONIUMS, by a well-known London House, of excellent tone, &c., highly finished.—H. A. GEYER & Co., 7, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are with all latest improvements, self-winding patent winders, and the most valuable triple action movement. Every machine speaks for itself. Full particulars, post free. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh stock of PURE DARJEELING TEA, from the Gree Goug Estate. Re.1-8 per lb. packet. Sole agents, HARTON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a splendid grey Arab riding HORSE, with English Saddle and Bridle (cannot be almost new). Price for the lot only Rs. 350. Apply to "J.," this paper.

FOR SALE, a strong English MAIL-PHAETON with Brakes, Lamps, &c., by Leife, Birmingham. Apply to Noor Mahomed Solomon, Cumballa Hill Show-Rooms.

TO BE SOLD at Bennett's, on SATURDAY next, a handsome strong bay Arab GALLOWAY, very quiet.

THE SALE of Surgeon-Major R. BOUSTEAD'S valuable household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery and carriages, horses, &c., at Nepean Sea-road, Breach Candy, TO-DAY, at 1 p. m.

FOR SALE, a superior AMERICAN ORGAN with thirty stops, has never been used and in thorough order. Price is, 300. On view at Messrs. Rose & Co.'s Music Depot, Rampart-row.

CONCERT will be given at the old High Court House, Apollo-street, on MONDAY, October 15th, at 8-30 p. m., by HERR SCHMUCK, with the co-operation of his pupils and the kind assistance of some amateurs. Tickets at the door at 8 p. m. One rupee each.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £930,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., stud-bred MARE, DOG-CART, and HARNESS complete, also chestnut c. b. PONY "ROMULUS" and grey c. b. PONY "PERIWINKLE," the property of L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esq.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

STABLING for four HORSES with Coach House wanted within easy distance of the Fort. Apply to HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANK.

OLD Highland Scotch Blend WHISKY, pure, mild, and mellow, delicious and most wholesome; never before imported.—FERNANDES and Co.

FANCY ANGOLA, Tweeds, Cheviots, &c., for Trousers. Blue and Black Diagonal Homespuns, Serges, &c., for Suits and Coats.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors, Fort.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

ANCHOR (fast colour), Ladies' Black 3-4 pr. Pure Silk Ditto Rs. 9-8 pr. Ladies'.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Fort.

A consignment of Tweeds is carefully selected, and ... —FERNANDES and ...

SUPERIOR ... suitable for INVITA... CARDS, DRAWING and PIC... UBERG, Bombay.

FOR ... hableshwur, WILL ...CTOBER, 1883. It is the ... the COMFORT of ...EE, Proprietor.

... complete ... power and ... further ... Bunder.

FOR ... in ... ed

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LESSEES ..... Messrs. NORVILLE & FERRELL.
STAGE MANAGER ..... Mr. J. B. FERRELL.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR .. Herr J. S. COLONNA.
SCENIC ARTIST ..... Herr MAURICE FREYBERGER.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 11TH OCTOBER, AND TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
The celebrated Screen Scene from
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
AND
BROWN AND THE BRAHMINS,
Burlesque.
SATURDAY,
Burlesque,
FRA DIAVOLO.
NEW TOPICAL SONGS!
NEW DANCES!!
LOCAL HITS!!!
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Orchestra Stalls may be reserved and Boxes secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., where a plan is now open.
GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

NOTICE.—The S.S. "ASTON HALL" has ARRIVED with CARGO TRANSHIPPED ex "WERNETH HALL," and discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
Consignees are hereby informed that they must sign the average Bond recording thereon the value of their consignments and pay a deposit to meet their share of general average. Delivery orders will then be granted, and chafed and damaged packages must be surveyed before removal, otherwise no claim will be admitted.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Oct. 10, 1883.

WILLIAM RAINBOW, late of Bombay, at present carrying on business as Engineer and Commission Agent at No. 3, Boyle Street, Leeton, in the County of Bedfordshire, England, begs to notify that he has established a Commission Agency business for all private and public information regarding machinery, &c., that might be required from England by residents in India. With the advantage of 30 years' practical experience as an Engineer in England, India and America, he is prepared to inspect any machinery prior to shipment or purchase.
All commissions with which he may be intrusted will meet with careful and immediate attention at the following charges, exclusive of second-class railway fare for the different parts travelled over.
Private Enquiry Business £1-1-0 per day.
Inspection of machinery in small lots of £50 to £100 in value, 7½ per cent. commission; from £100 to £300 in value, 5 per cent. commission; from £300 to £500 in value, 3 per cent. commission.
Special contracts made for large consignments.
All communications should be as plain and definite as possible and sent direct to the above address so as to ensure an immediate and positive reply.
Messrs. SWIFT and FARROW, Public Accountants, Bombay, have been authorised to receive and collect all accounts and commissions due to the abovenamed Wm. Rainbow.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Nepean Sea-road, opposite the Cumballa Family Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon Major R. Boustead. The same comprises rich glassware, very handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware such as hotwater curry dishes, luncheon dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, ice pitcher, ewer, butter pot, breakfast companion, jam pot, tea set in 4 pieces, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, double-branched table candlesticks, cutlery, carpenters' tools, &c., handsome well-seasoned blackwood and teakwood French polished richly carved household furniture such as a set of telescopic dining-table in five pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, what-not, Madras-pattern arm and without arm chairs, whatnots, with mirrors, handsome cheval glass, occasional, oblong, folding and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining long-arm, Alexandra, and drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, wardrobes, what-not, chiffonier stands, very rich Brussels and Cashmere carpets, a glass case containing stuffed birds, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, China jars, ebonywood pillars, marble clocks showing days, date and months, handsome japanned iron four-post bedstead with spring mattrass, almira with plate glass doors, English chest-of-drawers with writing desk and side wings, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and washing tables with marble tops, dressing and cheval glasses, Cleopatra and half-backed couches, dispense articles, &c., &c.
AT 2 P. M.
(The property of another gentleman.)
1 handsome strong English-built mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 handsome strong grey arab horse.
A grey horse, age about 6, strong, handsome, height more than 15-2, gelding trained to double and single harness, believed to be sound.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HOOD'S MERTHYR CARDIFF COALS.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mody-buildings, on account and risk of Eduljee Muncherjee, Esq.—
Ex s. s. Elsie.
746 tons of Hood's Merthyr Cardiff coals.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods—
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome strong chesnut Arab galloway, very quiet.
1 handsome second-hand palanquin office shigram.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 11, Love Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, handsome teakwood harmonium by "Alex-nder," a first-rate double-rifled B. L. C. F. gun in case with implements, complete, double-barrelled revolver in case, compact by Adams, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a handsome strong second-hand English-built double-seated glass-fronted miniature brougham, a handsome bay Arab horse, sets of brass-mounted single and double harness, &c., &c., the property of E. J. BARKER, Esq., changing his residence. The same comprises rich glass and china dessert, tea, chinese pattern dinner, landscape-pattern, dessert, and gold-enamelled tea sets, best plated ware such as cruet stand, bread basket, revolving butter-pot, round waiter, ice pail, Sheffield silver tumbler stands, a set of best plated spoons and forks for twelve persons, one pair fish knife and fork, tea set, cutlery, one double-barrelled breech-loading gun by "Stephenson," six-chamber revolver by Adams, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and richly carved household furniture such as dining table in two pieces, sideboard, what-not, dining-room arm-chairs, circular, pier, dressing and washing tables, easy, folding and drawing-room chairs, Oriental couches, corner ornament stands, iron painted ornamental round flower stand, teapoys, English Brussels carpet, parian figures, table linen, glass case, 15-piece chandelier, mosquito curtains, bedsteads, mat or cane, with a very large number of plain and colored globe lamps, besides many miscellaneous articles, &c., &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.
Catalogues of the full details will be published and the property will be on view 5 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, in the old "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and richly carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte, large pier glasses in gilt frames, musical box with drum and bell, hanging five-lights kerosine lamps, two Brussels carpets, oleographs, bracket with mirror, rich table ornaments, almiras with plate glass door, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.
The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a handsome mahogany semi-grand piano by William Stoddart and Son, London, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of L. MACKENZIE.
Particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWAR.
On 15th November next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at Mahableshwar, the property of the owner, his right, title and interest in the bungalow at Mahableshwar, district of Sattara, consisting of a ... by admeasurement (7) seven ... more or less, with a very large ... known as General Beer's House, ... servant, cook and store. &c. &c. The ... age-room, one dining-room, 4 large ... dressing rooms, one cookroom, ... coach-house. The assessment ... property rate is Rs. 21-6. ... and the copy of the lease with ... and other particulars are ... undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£190,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL
THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1; postage half annas.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES,
As an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,
has no equal
As a remedy for DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists and druggists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPOOLA,
No. 3, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SOUNDY and Co., Limited.
PIANOFORTE PRICE LIST.
INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, solid dark walnut, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, Agraffe over treble bridge, 7 octaves, richly polished case, rounded front corners, repeater action, best ivory keys, with ivory fronts. Rs. 650.
SYMPATHETIC Grand Square Piano, Rich American walnut, overstrung scale, solid complete bronzed iron-frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers 7 octaves, best ivory keys with ivory fronts, new repeater action, richly polished case, with rounded front corners, and plinth. Rs. 750.
SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles with solid iron frame cast in one piece, the bridge included, and extending over pin plank. The workmanship is of the finest description. The general appearance of the instrument is without exception the handsomest form of square Piano made. The front ends and also the back is panelled and the case is also screwed, and secured with corner plates of an ornamental and artistic design. Rs. 800.
A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC is quite unnecessary, regarding similarity of names. Our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos are made by the Original Genuine firm of that name at Stuttgart. The instruments are specially constructed for us upon scientific principles, the iron frame is cast in one piece and cannot break through the bass end like some badly constructed Pianos. We invite comparison of our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos with any other grand square imported.
THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, walnut, or ebonized case, mouldings in relief, handsome sconces, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble. High 3 ft. 8 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 450.
THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, gilt ornamentation, brass sconces, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, oblique scale, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble. High 5 ft. 5 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 500.
THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, solid dark walnut case, screwed and secured, solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale. High 4 ft, 2 in., broad 4 ft. 9 in., deep 2 ft. Rs. 680.
SOLID Canadian walnut upright Grand, thoroughly screwed and secured in every way, handsome panelled fronts, brass sconces, carved music desk, complete iron frame extended over pin plank, straight scale, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 8 in., deep 2 ft. 1 in. Rs. 725.
A SIMILAR instrument to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves. High 4 ft. 4 in., broad 5 ft., deep 2 ft. 2 in. Rs. 800
THE "DRAWING ROOM" Grand, solid ebonized case, complete iron frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves, length 5 ft. 10 in., breadth 4 ft. 6 in. Rs. 900.
THESE Pianofortes combine in the highest degree all the requisites of a perfect Pianoforte—power, richness, and singing quality of tone; ease and elasticity of touch; effectiveness of action, and durability.
THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND.—In solid Canadian walnut case, screwed and secured to resist climatic influence, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves, length 6 ft. 4 in., breadth 4 ft. 10 in. Rs. 1,100.
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.—These beautiful grands are unequalled for rich quality and volume of tone. They are made with solid full iron frame extending over pin plank, overstrung bass, improved mechanical check repeater action, finest ivory fronded keys, thoroughly screwed and secured in every part, rich massive case, and every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added. Equally adapted for use in the concert or drawing-room. Rs. 1,300.
COLLARD and COLLARD short IRON GRAND.—In solid walnut, screwed and secured with brass plates, solid iron frame and pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, registered key board, length 6 feet, breadth 4ft. 8 in. Rs. 1,300.
NOTE.—All the above form our standard instruments and we have always several of each kind in stock to select from.
ALWAYS IN STOCK, a large number of Pianos not above enumerated, grands, semi-grands, square and upright Pianos at prices varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS returned from hire, at reduced prices, a large stock always on hand to select from.
PIANOS for HIRE in Bombay or Up-Country. Pianos Tuned. Repaired or taken in Exchange.
Sole appointed agents in India for the old established and genuine firm
SCHIEDMAYER,
PIANOFORTE MAKERS,
STUTTGART,
who make for us only
SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES
With special design of complete iron frame which we GUARANTEE not to break like many inferior constructed Pianos by other makers.
Separate Lists with Illustrations of each Instrument can be had on application.
SOUNDY AND Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th:—Gwalior (s), from Trieste. Yesterday:—Aston Hall (s), Lisbon; Sumatra (s), Hongkong.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Abyssinia (s), for Persian Gulf; Chanda (s), Calcutta, &c.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Winning numbers for the month of September, 1883. Two prizes of Rs. 100 each, and 15 of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within curren month:—

Rs. 100 prizes.
2 ans. 002932
1 an. 041301
Rs. 10 prizes.

2 ans.	1½ ans.	1 an.	½ an.
040173	002578	248000	022116
	008268	279800	039300
	010322	306766	039739
	012928	330078	
	029281	427083	
		468206	

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Gwalior, Sumatra, and Bangalore entered the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 6th October shows a decrease of Rs. 37,338 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS S. AND W. MILLS.—In consequence of pressure on our space, publication of the report of yesterday's meeting of this company is deferred till to-morrow.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending 6th October shows an increase of Rs. 32,283 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

A DISHONEST TRAM-CONDUCTOR.—Baboo Ballajee, a tram conductor, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of issuing to two passengers travelling by the tramway car two non-consecutive tickets. He was fined Rs. 15.

AN UMBRELLA THIEF.—Gopal Sabajee, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing an umbrella from the doorway of the Museum at the Victoria Gardens, which had been left there by a native visitor on the afternoon previous. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

NATIVE SEAMEN DESERTERS.—Narrayen Morar and sixteen other lascars of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamship Chindwara were yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with deserting that vessel, since the 27th ultimo. The prisoners were arrested, under a warrant issued by Mr. Ryan, at a village called Bhugwa, in Surat, and brought to Bombay. The accused pleading guilty, were each sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment and to forfeit six days' wages.

CONCERT.—In our advertisement columns notice is given of a concert to be held in the Cathedral Girls' School (Old High Court House) on Monday next. The concert will be given by Herr Schmuck and his pupils with the assistance of amateurs. A novelty is promised in the shape of singing quadrilles sung by 30 voices and accompanied by piano and band of stringed and percussion instruments. Some singing quadrilles recently danced at a fancy ball in Poona were favourably noticed by our correspondent. As the proceeds of the concert are for educational purposes—viz., the purchase of a piano for the Cathedral Girls School, we trust the entertainment will be liberally supported.

THE OPIUM ACT.—Hajee Comer Ayab was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of selling 36 tolas of opium without a licence from the Collector of Customs, and also of having the opium in his possession contrary to the provisions of Act I. of 1878. He was fined Rs. 25, in default to undergo a term of two months' rigorous imprisonment. The opium was ordered to be confiscated and sent to the Collector of Customs. Habib Ebrahim was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. J. W. Hind, of H. M.'s Customs Preventive Service, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with attempting to export a quantity of opium weighing 140 lbs., and valued at Rs. 1,120, without a licence or permission from the Collector of Customs. The case was postponed for hearing to the 16th instant, to enable the Public Prosecutor to appear against the accused.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I understand the Punjabees have petitioned either their own or the Supreme Government for a lengthened holiday at Christmas, so as to give those wishing to visit the Calcutta Exhibition ample time to do so. Is there any reason why we should be behind our northern brethren? I think not, and would therefore suggest that our Chamber of Commerce take the matter up at once. Ask—— long for a fortnight's close holiday would not, taking everything into consideration, be asking much, as with the exception of two or three days in the middle of our usual Christmas holidays the public offices, banks, &c., &c., are generally closed for ten days. Tack on a few more days to these, and I am sure there would be so large an exodus to Calcutta that the G. I. P. would see its way to providing increased accommodation, and for once in a way reduce its rates. I am sure this is not only my own wish, but the

Bombay, Oct. 9. VOICE OF MANY.

THE BAD STATE OF THE ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With regard to the many letters which have lately appeared in your columns, complaining of the disgraceful state of most of the roads in and about Bombay, I am firmly under the impression that no good will result from them until the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals take proceedings against those employes of the Engineering Department who are responsible for this state of things. The sooner this is done, the sooner will the outraged feelings of the taxpayers be calmed down. From all accounts, the Engineering Department costs the public between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000 a month. Surely, for so extravagant a sum of money better results ought to be obtained. But what do we find instead? Roads neglected for months, sometimes for years, and allowed to get into such a state of disrepair as to make them almost impassable for any kind of traffic, thus causing an immense amount of unnecessary work, principally to bullocks, who are tortured by their drivers to drag the heavy loads through deep ruts and holes, and over ridges and other inequalities. These do not appear to be cleared as they ought to be, as there is either a thick coating of slush or of dust invariably on them. It cannot be denied that some of the roads on the Island are perfection as regards the care and attention that is paid them, but as to others, those who drive or ride, and otherwise make use of them, suddenly find themselves plunging, bumping, and tripping over various inequalities. I think the public are justified in complaining that roads which are being dug up for the drainage and other schemes are permitted to be closed for many months at a time, when, if there was any consideration and energy on the part of the Municipal authorities, the work might be done in as many weeks. Admirers of *Urbs prima in Indis* should take a drive from the Fort along the Prince's-road, the Queen's Road, Warden Road, Sandhurst-road, through De Lima-street, past the post office at Mazagon, over Chinchpoogly Hill, through Naigaum, and on towards Sion, and they will then have a very fair knowledge of how badly a splendidly paid department can do its work. I trust some of your readers will make the attempt, but hope that no injury may occur to either themselves, horses, or gharries. Cannot somebody be hanged or prosecuted for all this

NEGLECT?

THE BANDORA DROWNING CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the paragraph headed "Death from Drowning," which appeared in your issue of Saturday, and which is not quite correct, I beg to state that the deceased, Frederick DeCosta, was never seen by me in the well, and further, that I had not a "long stick" with me, which I held out to him. The moment I heard a struggling in the water, I wrenched off a cot-post about 4 feet in length, as being the nearest to hand, and rushed out of the house, but on reaching the brink of the well with a gentleman who simultaneously came up, we saw nobody at all, not even a hat to show where deceased had probably gone down. It was dark at the time, and on deceased's body being subsequently drawn out, we found that the hat had not come off. Had I seen him in the water, and if, as your correspondent states, I held out a long stick to him, which he was unable to grasp, he must have been able to save himself a probability of the poor fellow being saved; but as it was, it was all over then. I was perfectly cool and collected at the time, and would have done my best to save him had I the chance. I therefore trust you will do me the justice to publish this letter.—Yours, &c.

Bandora, Oct. 8. JNO. E. DE SOUZA.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, there were present—Sir Frank Souter, (chairman), Col. Merewether, Mr. Geary, Dr. Blanc, Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Rt. N. Mandlee, Raghunath N. Khote, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, R. M. Sayani, and Dosabhoy Framjee.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE TO MR. BARROW.

The Council considered a letter from the Secretary to the Council, applying for three months' privilege leave from the beginning of November. The Acting Commissioner proposed that Mr. Sorabjee N. Cooper, Controller, be appointed Acting Secretary on his own salary, and Mr. Maweckshaw Cowasjee, Assistant Controller, Acting Controller, on the usual 20 per cent. acting allowance, during the Secretary's absence, the extra cost to be met by transfer from savings in the fees of the members of the Town Council.

The Council granted the leave applied for.

EXTRA CONVEYANCE FOR TOWN SWEEPINGS.

Sanction was given to the transfer of Rs. 3,502-8-0 from savings in Section X., Halalkhore Branch, B. Labour, 1, Dept. Budget, to section II., Labour, A. Scavengering, same Budget, to meet the cost of hiring 40 carts with bullocks for two months, for removing sweepings from the town.

NIGHT-SOIL DEPOT AT LOVE-GROVE.

A letter dated 2nd instant, from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, was submitted, stating, with reference to the extension of the Halalkhore scheme to Mahim and Worli, that he had selected a position for constructing a night-soil depot on the main sewer at Love-grove, which was to be located at a distance of about 400 feet on the west side of the new pumping station, and asking the Council's sanction to the [illegible] Drainage Loan [illegible] constructing the sa[illegible]

Mr. Khote asked if t[illegible] would affect in any [illegible] Vurjeewandas Madhowdas [illegible] specially, as they were going t[illegible] removal of the injunction obtaine[illegible] wandas against the Municipality on [illegible] Love-grove nuisance.

Mr. Nowrozjee considered that nothi[illegible] be done to weaken their case for the removal [illegible] injunction.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said that he had inspected several positions with the Engineer, and had found the one referred to in his communication the best they could select. He did not think the depôt would affect Mr. Vurjeewandas' property.

Mr. Nowrozjee thought they had better allow the matter to stand over, pending the result of the application to the High Court for the removal of the injunction.

The Council agreed to this suggestion.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF EARTH.

A letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner was submitted, reporting that he has entered into a contract with Mr. Framjee Pallanjee, for the supply of earth at Rs. 2-4 per brass, as Mr. Narayen Sutvajee, whose tender for the supply at Rs. 1-6 per brass was accepted by the Town Council on the 5th ultimo, states that his tender was written by a petition writer, who might have written Rs. 1-6 instead of Rs. 2-6 per brass by mistake." The Municipal solicitors were of opinion that Mr. Narayen Sutvajee, not having affixed his mark or signature to the tender in question, cannot be compelled to supply the earth at Rs. 1-6 per brass.

The above letter was ordered to be recorded.

J. W. ESSAI *vs.* J. HIGGINS.

Certain remarks made by Mr. Gilbert, solicitor for the defendant, when this case was before the Small Causes Court, regarding the action of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. R. N. Khote, formed the subject of a discussion at a recent meeting of the Council, and it was urged by some of the members that Mr. Higgins was guilty of insubordination if he had instructed his solicitor to reflect upon the conduct of his superiors. With reference to this discussion, which, by the way, was not allowed to be reported, a letter from Mr. Gilbert was read yesterday, stating that Mr. Higgins was not responsible for the "mild strictures" he had passed upon the members in his speech for the defence in the Small Causes Court.

The letter was as follows:—

Bombay, 4th October, 1883.

H. W. Barrow, Esq., Secretary, Town Council.

Sir,—Mr. J. Higgins having shown me a letter and endorsement calling upon him to explain his conduct in reference to certain remarks made by myself in a late case in the Small Causes Court, which have not been quite accurately reported in the local papers, I address you, in justice to Mr. Higgins, and beg to explain how far he is responsible for the mild strictures I did pass on the conduct of Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote and Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee in the Town Council. My explanation is as follows: viz. About the 14th September Mr. Higgins brought me all the papers relating to the suit. Amongst those there were two letters from Messrs. C. H. B Forbes and Company, both dated the 16th June, complaining of Mr. Higgins' conduct. One letter was addressed to the Municipal Commissioner; the other to the Chairman of the Town Council. I saw in the *Bombay Gazette* of 20th July that Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote was reported to have said that the Town Council "should censure the Superintendent of Markets" for his conduct with reference to the dispute in the Small Causes Court suit. I also saw in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 14th September that Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee was reported to have stated at a meeting of the Town Council that Mr. Essai received a "great deal of annoyance from Mr. Higgins," and that "Mr. Higgins" wished to carry things in "a high-handed manner." I knew that the Small Causes Court suit was pending whilst these rem

THE ENGINEERS' COMMITTEE.

A SIMLA correspondent writes to a Calcutta paper that "though every paper that has been considered by the Committee has been marked confidential, and the result of their deliberations thereon is supposed to be surrounded by a halo of secrecy, so far as the officers of the department are concerned, the secret is an open one, and whilst the result of their deliberations is considered on the whole satisfactory, a general feeling exists that the whole business means delay, whilst the more radical censors put it down to an effort on the part of the Royal Engineers to postpone the inevitable reduction in their emoluments, foreshadowed by the Secretary of State's proposals to deprive them of their military pay whilst serving in the department. Colonel Trevor's proposal of the incremental system was practically a renewal of the suggestions made by the celebrated Royal Engineer Committee of 1860, which were promptly withdrawn when they were published. Their effect would be to make, with perhaps an occasional exception, the Civilians of the Department Executive Officers, and to leave the whole of the administrative work in the hands of the Royal Engineers. The Committee threw this proposal out by six votes to four, Major Marshall, R. E., Major Hall R. E. Mr. Cregreen, and Baboo Madhub Chunder Roy composing the minority. The Chairman (Mr. Molesworth's) associations are entirely imperial. His appointment is that of a specialist; he can hardly be considered as belonging to the Department; and though his neutrality may be taken as a reason for his selection as Chairman of the Committee, it is to my thinking a neutrality more likely to have a Secretarian than a departmental leaning.

"The voting was as given below:—For Gradal:—Messrs. H. Bell, R. A. Wag. C. Vincent, E. Pinhey, Lermond, and Dangerfield. Against Gradal:—G. Molesworth, Majors Marshall and Hall. Messrs. Cregeen and Madhub Chunder Roy at first voted against the incremental scheme, but subsequently handed in supplementary minutes in its support. The proposals of the Committee are generally in keeping with the scheme put forward by Mr. Carbutt, M.P., who has so ably championed their cause in Parliament, and with the Secretary of State. If one of the different Committees organised by the Department to watch their interests could furnish Mr. Carbutt with 'the Correspondence and Notes on the reorganisation of the Engineer Establishment, Public Works Department, consequent on the Secretary of State's despatch, No. 18 P. W., dated 22nd March, 1883,' I think that gentleman would be able to give Lord Kimberley an insight into the causes which delay the carrying out of the Right Honourable Gentleman's proposals."

The correspondent also communicates Lord Kimberley's despatch, dated London, March 22, 1883, stating the views of His Lordship in Council upon the scheme of reorganization submitted by the Government of India. We quote the following passages:—"Your Excellency has come to the conclusion that the Public Works Department which now consists of 963 officers, may, by the separation of the Military Works Branch from the Public Works Department proper, and by the reduction of officers employed on the Railway Branch, be gradually brought to a strength of about 760. This number of 760, I am prepared, on the data supplied by you, and on the assumption that the Military Works Branch will be separated (to which point further reference will be made), to regard as the total maximum strength of the General Branch of the Department in the future, accepting at the same time as necessary an excess for, probably, the next ten years, till the existing redundancy of officers has become gradually absorbed. This excess of numbers, while it lasts, and to the extent to which it from time to time exists, will render less necessary the employment of temporary officers; but, I am glad to perceive that your Government agrees with the views that I have already expressed as to the expediency of adopting this last means of supplementing the strength of the Department, if the occasion should arise.

You propose to effect the two main objects of the scheme, viz., diminution of the strength to a maximum of 760, and the acceleration of this reduction, by (1) a reduction in annual recruitment, and (2) a readjustment in the proportion of Executive to Assistant Engineers. The present number of all grades on the establishment, exclusive of the Military Works Branch, is stated in the third paragraph of your despatch at 827, and you propose to absorb the excess in the course of nine years by leaving unfilled one-fourth of the annual vacancies, which are estimated at about thirty. The recruitment for this period will therefore be limited to 23 annually, of whom 5 will be appointed from Indian Colleges, and 17 from England (13 from Cooper's Hill College, and 4 from Royal Engineer Officers.) With this proposal I quite concur.

The readjustment of numbers in the two classes of Executive and Assistant Engineers, as suggested by you, apparently contemplates an immediate proportion of Assistants to Executives sufficient to bring about a ratio of Executives to Assistants of two to one in place of the present proportion of three to four.

[illegible] careful study, however, of the statements in your letter, coupled with the list of [illegible]orks Establishments throughout India, [illegible]ble to accept the conclusion that the [illegible]ent of the Department justify so serious [illegible]n in proportion of numbers in these [illegible]tha proposed. As, moreover, it is [illegible]o move hereafter in the direction [illegible]thanks recede from it, should [illegible]s to be not improbable, prove [illegible]s limit, for the present at [illegible]ion in the numbers of Executive [illegible]Engineers so as to make them [illegible] points to be dealt with are the pro[illegible]the improvement of the pension scale for [illegible]the Public Works Department, [illegible]ation of a Provident Fund, will [illegible]ase the scale of gratuities and pensions [illegible]the periods of furlough which you recommend should count for pension.

The following is the scale I would be willing to sanction.

No. of years service.	On Medical Certificate. Pension per annum.
	Rs.
10	1,000
11	1,400
12	1,800
13	2,200
14	2,600
15 to 19	3,000
Without Medical Certificate.	
20 to 24	4,000
25 and upwards	5,000

In some possible and exceptionable cases the old rules of invalid pension may be more acceptable than those now sanctioned, and it would, therefore, be notified that all now in the department should, at the time of retirement, be allowed an option between the old and new rules.

* * * * *

Although not alluded to in your letter, the question of the pay of the Royal Engineer members of the department is one which it is desirable now to consider. The opinion has already been expressed by my predecessors that the position in the department of the Military and the Civil Engineers should, as far as possible, be assimilated, and the time has, in my opinion, arrived when the distinctions, which now exists in their emoluments, should be removed. I desire, therefore, that in future the salaries of the Royal Engineer officers admitted to the Department shall not be supplemented by Military Pay proper, but shall consist only of the salary of the grade or office in which they may be serving. I do not propose that any deductions shall be made from the present allowances of those who are in the Department but on their promotion the new rule should be applied to them, provided they do not by promotion suffer any diminution in their total present emoluments.

Another point remaining for consideration is that of the relative proportions of Royal and Civil Engineers in the Department. The whole number of Royal Engineers is now 228; but should the separation of the Military Works Branch be determined on, a transfer of 127 will take place, leaving 101 on the Public Works Staff. You propose to maintain the number at 100, and to fix the proportion of Royal Engineers at 15 per cent. of the whole On this question I reserve my opinion, until I have come to a decision on the proposals for the separation of the military works from the Public Works Department of your Government, made in your Government, made in your military letter, No. 341 of the 21st September, 1881.

You inform me in paragraph 25 of your despatch that you are "prepared to admit natives into the Engineer establishments in two-thirds of the salaries drawn by those appointed from England, and to afford every encouragement to their entering." This I entirely approve, and I wish you to consider how far it may be possible to adopt a scale of pensions for natives of India corresponding to those now sanctioned by this despatch, at two-thirds of the rate for Europeans.

To ensure any larger int[illegible]n of the native element into the Depar[illegible] the provision of efficient means of instructi[illegible] practical training in different parts of India will be essential; and as this is a matter which has formed the subject of former correspondence, I need say no more on this occasion.

* * * * *

Apart from the questions of promotion, pay and pensions, there are other points connected with the Civil Engineering section of the Department which I consider is desirable to refer to. I have been made aware that there is among the Civil Engineers an impression that they do not receive their due share of the appointments in the Secretariats, or in the Department of railway control. I do not know how far there is real ground for complaint on this score. Nor do I desire to interfere with the discretion which is exercised by the authorities in India in the selection of individuals for certain offices, I willingly express my confidence that the choice of fit persons will be made with perfect impartiality, and that no grounds will be allowed to exist for such apprehensions as those which have been expressed. I am not aware of any reason why competent civil Engineers of the Department should not hold the office of Consulting Engineers for Railways, or have equal opportunities to qualify for that position with officers of the Royal Engineers.

Another point on which I find that strong feelings are entertained by the Civil Engineering members of the Department is in respect to their designation as uncovenanted servants. Under the special rules regarding their pay, pensions, and furlough, which have now been provided for them, they will no longer come under the General Uncovenanted Service Rules, and a special chapter will have to be introduced into the Pension Code to meet their case. The term is, therefore, no longer applicable to them, and should be dropped in India as it will be here, in all official notifications."

THE correspondent adds:—"The paragraphs in the above despatch referring to the Royal Engineers has called forth a minute illustrative of the manner in which the Bengal Engineers hold together; it bears the signature of Colonel W. S. Trevor, but is generally believed to be the joint production of Major Begbie, R.E., and Captain Broadfoot, R.E. The paper is an able one from a Royal Engineer's point of view, but capable of very ample dissection by the other side, and in several instances affords grounds on which Mr. Carbutt might put some telling home questions. I am sorry I cannot give it length. Colonel Trevor (I shall continue to refer [illegible]e minute as his) commences by comparing the [illegible] of Royal and Civil Engineers, and sub[illegible]point as to whether the [illegible]ce order a reduction of [illegible] Engineers now in the [illegible]trated that if the Secre[illegible]nt to Civil Engineers, [illegible]ed in his despatch, the [illegible] their position to that [illegible] in the Department nearly so that the withdrawal of the net military pay of the latter, in addition to the grant of improved pensions to the former, would reverse their respective positions in respect to emolument. This solution of the relative position of the two classes is arrived at by a good deal of elaborate calculation and actuarial detail that I need not trouble you with. In regard to the justice of reducing the pay of the Royal Engineers, Colonel Trevor fears that it cannot be doubted that, so far as the Royal Engineers now in the Department are concerned, the reduction would be received with feelings of great bitterness as a sop thrown out by Government at their expense to obtain a passing relief from the disquietude caused by the appeals constantly being made on behalf of the Civil Engineers for the redress of their grievances. It is pointed out that the younger officers of the corps are fully alive to the disadvantages of Departmental service, and even now show no particular alacrity in joining it. Royal Engineers are under no compulsion to take Civil Departmental employ at all, the remuneration not being sufficiently tempting, especially with the stagnation of promotion now prevailing. The withdrawal of their net Military pay by still further reducing the temptation, and what is perhaps likely to strongly influence some by severing the last link which binds them to the army, will probably settle all doubts, and the ultimate exclusion of the Royal Engineers from all but the Military Works Branch may be looked upon as one certain result of the measure. Again, we are told that if professional Civil employ is made so distasteful and unremunerative to the Royal Engineers of the future as to prevent their taking to it, the finances of the country will be burdened with the cost of about 150 officers of various ranks practically doing nothing under the guise of general military duty. The economy and military gain of employing Royal Engineers on Civil works is next dwelt on, and it is shown that if these officers are driven out of the Department by an illadvised measure of reducing their pay, the Government will be landed in the most perplexing difficulties. If neither the Military reserve, nor the Civil establishment can be consistently reduced with efficiency, it will be necessary to increase the aggregate cost of the Department to pay and pensions of 100 additional Civil Engineers to replace the Royal Engineers withdrawn to military duty: or if it keeps within present limits of cost, Government must put up with the inconvenience of having its Civil Public Works Department staff reduced by 100.

LONDON TO CALCUTTA IN A WEEK.

MR. BOURNE, C.E., the principal of the new engineering college at Muswell-hill, contributes to the *Chamber of Commerce Journal* an article descriptive of a proposed new junction railway intended to unite the railways of Europe with those of India, and which will so accelerate communication between the Eastern and Western worlds that by its aid we shall be enabled to travel from London to Calcutta in a week. The design of this railway is due to Sir Macdonald Stephenson, by whom the Indian system of railways was inaugurated, and who so far back as 1850 brought the project under the consideration of Lord Palmerston, and subsequently laid it before under the notice of the principal Courts of Europe, as an undertaking that must one day be proceeded with, being the necessary complement of the Indian system of railways about to be begun. Sir Macdonald Stephenson, by whom the Indian system of railways was inaugurated, and who so far back as 1850 brought the project under the consideration of Lord Palmerston, and subsequently laid it before under the notice of the principal Courts of Europe, as an undertaking that must one day be proceeded with, being the necessary complement of the Indian system of railways about to be begun. Mr. Bourne had accompanied Sir Macdonald Stevenson to India to commence the works of the East Indian Railway—the first line constructed in India, and which has since reached a high measure of commercial success—and the idea, which, in conjunction with Sir Macdonald Stevenson, collected all necessary information regarding the commerce, population, productions, trade routes, topography, geological formation and mineral wealth of the countries intervening between Europe and India, so as to ascertain what were the physical difficulties which would be encountered in the construction of the proposed junction railway, and what the prospects were of a remunerative return. In the prosecution of this task about 5,000 volumes, bearing upon such topics, have been examined, and 1,000 maps, and a line has been struck out, which there is every reason to believe could be constructed from local traffic alone, and which is exempt from serious engineering difficulty from end to end. The European system of railways is now complete, or being completed, up to Constantinople. The Indian system is complete up to Sibi on the road to Candahar, and the junction link now proposed between these two points, and which would be 3,000 miles long, or of the same length as one of the railways across America, would run from Constantinople through Angora and Sivas, Van, Tabreez, Teheran, Meshed, Herat, and Candahar. The time, it is urged, has now arrived for utilising the laborious research continued during so many years. A new and faster route to India has become necessary. Railways ramifying over the face of Europe and over the face of India have now been constructed which will collect and distribute the traffic of the connecting trunk, and with such aids the through journey could be performed in a week. Every railway in Europe and every railway in India is interested in the construction of this junction link, and measures, we are informed, are now being taken for carrying out the undertaking without further delay.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

ROYAL BREAKFAST AT COPENHAGEN.

A TELEGRAM from Copenhagen, Sept. 18, to the *Daily Telegraph*:—

The English Prime Minister remained at the Fredensborg Palace last night, after dining with the Danish Imperial family. Among the guests assembled to meet Mr. Gladstone at Fredensborg were the Czar and Czarina, the King and Queen of Greece, and the Princess of Wales. This morning Mr. Gladstone, with other guests arrived from the Pembroke Castle, returned to the ship, receiving a popular ovation on being recognised in the public thoroughfares. The Premier smilingly acknowledged the salutations of the people, and appeared to be in the best of spirits. About eleven o'clock in the morning, shortly after Mr. Gladstone's party had returned on board, a brilliant cavalcade of Royalty drove through the streets of Copenhagen to the pier, and embarked with their respective attendants on board the Danish and Russian state steamships, which form such a picturesque feature in the harbour of Copenhagen. The Royal party consisted of the King and Queen of Denmark, the Emperor and Empress of Russia, the King and Queen of Greece, the Princess of Wales with the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and the Danish Crown Prince and Princess, with their sons. On their appearance at the embarking place the Danish guns from fleet and shore thundered forth a Royal salute, which was quickly repeated from the Russian station, and the whole flotilla of smart-schooner-rigged little boats sailed before a fresh breeze across the harbour the crews of the various vessels at anchor on the line of route cheered them heartily.

On board the Pembroke Castle preparations had been made to give the Royal and distinguished visitors a fitting welcome, so that by the time the Royal party was sighted on the deck of the great vessel looked as smart and trim as a fifty-ton yacht. Mr. Gladstone, his wife, son, and daughter now took their places at the top of the gangway with Sir Donald Currie alongside, whilst behind were grouped the Post Laird and the other members of the party. An impromptu guard of honour was formed by the crew of the Pembroke Castle. The first of the visitors to step on board was the King of Denmark, who received her Majesty the Queen, and the brisk manner in which his Majesty stepped up the gangway showed how lightly he bears his sixty-five years.

Then followed the Czar and his illustrious concert and the Princess of Wales and her three daughters, the remaining Royal and distinguished visitors passing to the deck in quick succession, each being welcomed on board by Mr. Gladstone and Sir Donald Currie with a cordial hand-shake. The deck of the Pembroke Castle now presented a most animated scene, the lovely weather setting off to great advantage the exquisite dresses worn by most of the lady visitors; but the effect would have been more brilliant had there been anything like a display of uniforms amongst the Kings and Princes and other notabilities of the sterner sex. As a matter of fact, however, all of these were clothed in civilian attire, with the solitary exception of the Emperor of Russia, who were the uniform of an Admiral of the Russian Imperial Navy.

As it was now past twelve o'clock, it was decided to breakfast before inspecting the vessel, and Mr. Gladstone and Sir Donald Currie accordingly conducted their guests to the noble apartment which will form the chief saloon of the vessel when she enters upon her regular business duties between England and Africa. Here a sumptuous meal was served, the company being augmented by the Russian Ambassador to Denmark, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, who, it was stated, had travelled without stoppage direct from Balmoral.

Before the conclusion of the repast Mr. Gladstone rose, and in a most graceful speech, characterised by much heartiness of manner, proposed the health of their Majesties the King of Denmark and the Emperor of Russia. The Premier of course made no political allusions, but in a few well-chosen words referred to the close personal relations existing between the Royal families of England, Russia, and Denmark, and in terms evidently pleasing and winning to their Majesties dwelt upon those affectionate family ties which he fervently trusted might long continue. The toast was signalled to the Russian squadron anchored near, and the sides of the war-vessels immediately belched forth a salute. The toast was responded to by the King of Denmark, who, after a few cordial words of thanks, proposed the health of their hosts. Sir Donald Currie replied, and, on behalf of himself and every Englishman present, thanked his Royal and distinguished guests for the honour of their visit.

After breakfast, yielding to the unanimous request of the Royal visitors, Mr. Tennyson read with much spirit several of his own poems. He was warmly applauded, the Royal ladies being especially demonstrative in the expression of their admiration. It being now half-past one o'clock, every one went on deck, and the party was then conducted by Sir Donald Currie all over the ship, whose noble proportions, magnificent engines, and general neatness and order were especially noticed. Nothing worth seeing was passed over, and so minute was the inspection that it was half-past two when the Royal visitors and their hosts and the whole of the Pembroke Castle party reassembled on the upper deck. The King of Denmark expressed the hope that they would be able to give the Pembroke Castle a parting salute as she passed through the Sound on her homeward voyage, and, a few more words of cordial thanks and farewell having been exchanged, the Royal and Imperial families and their suites embarked on board the Danish Royal yacht Dannebrog, which quickly steamed away *en route* to the Royal Marine Palace at Fredensborg. As the last of the guests disappeared, the boatswain's whistle was sounded on board the Pembroke Castle, and shortly after three o'clock the vessel was steaming up the Sound *en route* for London, where she will arrive late on Thursday night, or early on Friday morning. The weather throughout the day was beautifully fine.

THE PREMIER'S RETURN TO LONDON.

MR. GLADSTONE and party landed from the Pembroke Castle at Gravesend on Sept. 21, and arrived in London the same afternoon. Some sensation was caused at the Liberal Club, Gravesend, by the receipt of a letter threatening Mr. Gladstone's life. The letter, which bore the post-mark of the North Divisional district of London, and was addressed "To the Representative of the Liberal Club, Harmer-street, Gravesend, Kent," was to the following effect:—"Gentlemen,—Seeing you wish to receive Mr. Gladstone and give him a hearty welcome, I write to inform you that I have sworn to shoot him on his arrival in Gravesend. I am a member of the Salvation Army, and I am determined to carry out my vow. I am a desperate character, and will not hesitate to shoot him down in the midst of his friends. I am not mad, but I am a man who will keep my word. I am a man of my word, and I will shoot him. I am a man of my word, and I will shoot him. I am a man of my word, and I will shoot him

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

ACCORDING to the London financial telegrams of yesterday, four per cent. Rupee Securities had advanced in London ⅛ per cent., while 4½ per cents. were as much lower—the closing quotations being £80½ and £84½ per one thousand rupees respectively. Three per cent. Consols have improved to 101¼ a rise of ¼. There is no alteration in the other stocks. Money in Lombard-street is again easy, and three months' Indian bills can be discounted in the open market at ⅜ and four months' at ½ per cent. below the rate charged by the Bank of England. Bank stock unaltered. Orientals £11-10; Chartereds £23-10; Mercantiles £17-10; Hongkongs £58.

In the General Produce Markets, Coffee is firmer. Mid-Plantation Ceylon has advanced to 76s. per cwt.; Seeds unchanged; Wheat weak and easier.

The Manchester Piece-goods Market is strong, but with the exception of 39 inches Grey Jacconets, which are quoted ⅛d. per piece higher, prices show no change.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed strong. Surats firm. Arrivals dull. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales Surats. Middling Uplands on the spot are 1-16d. lower—say 5⅝d., but arrivals for October-November have advanced to 6 1-64d.—a rise of 1-16d.

In New York ready Mid-Uplands have advanced ⅛ cent, the current value being 10⅞ cents; but futures for the month of January have declined to 10·98 cents—a drop of 5 points. The figures to date are given below:—

	1883	1882	1881
Total receipts up to Monday..	558,000	544,000	667,000
Tuesday's receipts.....	30,000	27,000	25,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	588,000	571,000	692,000

AMERICAN CROP.—We give below the latest information regarding the New Crop supplied by the New York correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* at the time the mail delivered this morning left England:—

We have had a tentative cotton market for the past week. There has been a good deal of feeling about for "points"—for facts and possible influences that may affect the price of cotton in the near or remote future. The market has been fitful in temper, and the course of values full of vagaries and uncertainties. The probability of the outbreak of hostilities between China and France, to the serious embarrassment of an important branch of the trade of Manchester, has been discussed. The weather has been cold—unseasonably so—and some of the weatherwise of the "bull" party have been sturdy in predicting a frost in the cotton region "at the new moon in October." All accounts have agreed that the crop has been a good deal injured by drought, that caterpillars have done some damage in limited sections, and the usual reports of rust, bollworms, and shedding have come up from all sections of the South. There has been a strong inclination to reduce estimates of the new crop, and some New Orleans authorities are reported as saying that it will fall below 6,000,000 bales. Of course everything in the way of crop estimates is at this time the merest conjecture; but I hear the opinion expressed in conservative quarters that the injuries thus far done the new crop do not exceed 10 per cent. as compared with last season, and that a reduction of estimates of the total yield must be modified by consideration of the admitted increase in the area planted. There has been a violent rainstorm in Southern and Western Texas, and light rains have fallen on the Atlantic coast, without having much effect, probably, upon cotton prospects. The movement of the crop continues very free, but this is declared to be confirmatory of short crop reports. Still, picking is not even now quite general, as Petersburgh, in Virginia, only reports her first bale this week. The upward tendency of futures at the close of my last was followed by a variable and "ragged" market, but Friday and Saturday showed fresh advances. Monday opened strong, favoured by better Liverpool advices, but it soon became evident that the feeling of our Cotton Exchange was adverse to putting up prices of cotton at this time, and the close was at a slight decline, the distant months being the weakest. The leading features of the Bureau report were currently reported on Saturday, and were regarded as somewhat exaggerating the adverse circumstances, but this remains to be seen.

EXCHANGE remains very quiet both for ready and forward bills. The business offering is of a restricted character, and there seems very little prospect of improvement at the present time. The rate obtained for the Secretary of State's telegraphic transfers to-day will regulate the course of Exchange when the Banks re-open after the Dussera holiday:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 21-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 19-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 7 13-16d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 29-32d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	Fcs. 2·09½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steadier, and rates have further improved. We quote 4 per cents Rs. 98¾; 4½ per cents Rs. 103¼.

SHARES.—There is very little doing in the market. Some transactions in a few of the leading mills are reported at slightly reduced rates. Bombay and Burmah Tradings have given way to Rs. 4,400 for the original, and Rs. 885 for the new

[illegible]ON remains steady, but there is a very limited inquiry from European exporters, and the prices asked by sellers being far above the Liverpool quotations, only a small business has transpired.

		Per candy
Comrawuttee,	F.G.	.....Rs. 178
Do.	Good	..... " 172
Do.	F.G.F.	..... " 166
Dholleras	F.G.	..... " 178
Do.	Good	..... " 171-172
Do.	F.G.F.	..... " 164
Westerns	Good	..... " 161
Do.	F.G.F.	..... " 153
Dharwar Saw-ginned,		..... " 170
Camptа,		..... " 150
New Machine-ginned Broach, Good		.. " 212 to 213 Mar.
" Comrawuttee	Good	..... " 184-185, Feb-Mar
" Bengal	Good	..... " 160 Dec.-Jan.

In SEEDS and WHEAT we have no further change to report to-day.

FREIGHTS are unchanged. Liverpool *via* Canal 20s.: Hull 22s. 6d.

PIECE-GOODS.—The market to-day is quiet, but prices are a shade firmer.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Empress of India, 1,300 tons, Captain A. S. Young, will sail to-day for Rangoon, &c., in ballast.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain S. Fairclough, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, 2,333 tons, Captain W. Moffat, arrived in harbour yesterday from Lisbon (16th Sept.), with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Martin and two children, Miss Bass, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Bell; and general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain F. H. Munn, Mrs. S. Tagore and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tagore, Mrs. Ganjoobhoy, Mr. R. Tagore, Mr. T. Palit, Mr. H. Ingle and 23 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Gwalior (s).....	Horne	Trieste, Sept. 15.
10	Aston Hall (s)	Moffat	Lisbon, Sept. 16.
	Sumatra (s)	Fairclough ..	Hongkong, Sept. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Abyssinia (s).....	Clark	Persian Gulf.
	Chanda (s)	Russell	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Empress of India, Young, to Rangoon, &c., obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The steamer Malda, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
5	Nizam (s).....	Harvey	London, Aug. 29.
	Columbia (s).....	Garvie	Liverpool, Aug. 30.
	C. Mackintosh (s).	Bain	Liverpool, Aug. 25.
6	Ellora (s).....	Warman	Bombay, Sept. 12.
	Newcomen (s)	Houset.....	Melbourne, Sept. 1.
	Brambletye	Pickard	Singapore, Aug. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 5.—A French barque (showed K. H. L. W.), and a man schooner (showed L. F. P. Q.)
6.—Steamers Bassein, Ganges and Purulia.

[illegible]LY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]n iron safes, Punnett and Co.; 5 hogs- [illegible]unjeebhoy Cowasjee.
[illegible]dy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.

[illegible] GLASGOW.
[illegible]erwine, Treacher and Co; 12 [illegible]oy Cowasjee.
[illegible]DON.
[illegible]es matches, Byramjee [illegible]Tyrbally Soolfanally; [illegible]ik Adum; 41 cases [illegible] Heptoola; 51 boxes [illegible], 103 cases oilman- [illegible]odin; 91 cases [illegible]y Sumsoodin.
[illegible]ally; 5 cases [illegible]niline dye, [illegible]d cheese, [illegible]ceneva.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,

FORT, BOMBAY.

(OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.)

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. BERENICE and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT, ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.

AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c. &c. &c.

Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano.....Rs.	33 per month	or Rs.	750
Sympathetic square .... "	36 "	or "	825
Semi-grand, on three legs .. "	60 "	or "	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be delivered at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GUNESH KHIND, by 7 a.m., on MONDAY, 15th instant, should be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

G. H. DEAN, Captain,
Offg. Pte. Secy. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Government House, Gunesh Khind, 9th Oct., 1883.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

MORGAN—MITCHELL—September 8, at Wesleyan Chapel, Tavistock, by Rev. John Hugh Morgan, cousin of the bridegroom, John Richard Morgan, of Bombay, to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. S. Mitchell, Devon Great Consols, Tavistock.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JANNI—October 5[illegible]78, Malabar Hill, the wife of [illegible] a daughter.

DEATHS.

SILCOCK—October 8, at Nasik, Ellen, the dearly loved wife of H. F. Silcock, Bo. C. S.

WADIA.—October 10, at her father, Cursetjee Nowrosjee Wadia's residence, Tardeo, Dinbai, the wife of Burjorjee Nanabhoy Davor, aged 33 years. Funeral at 3 p.m., to-day (Thursday).

WOODWARD—October 8, at Nasik, the wife of Willoughby Woodward, Bombay C. S., very suddenly.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BENBOW—October 2, at Bareilly, the wife of Mr. S. D. Benbow, of a son.

STAINTON—October 4, at Rawulpindi, the wife of Mr. George Stainton, C.C.M.A., Bengal Ordnance Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FYFE—MEARES—September 29, at Calcutta, William L. Fyfe, to Isabella Marianne, daughter of the late G. R. J. Meares, of Sindooree, Jessore.

RICHARDSON—VAUGHAN—October 3, at Murree, Roland Richardson, Punjab Police, to Frances Ethel, daughter of T. C. Vaughan.

NEW EDEN THEATRE,
NEW EDEN THEATRE,
MAIDAN,
Opposite Boree Bunder.

MR. JOHN WILSON
has the honour to announce that he will open the above NEW AND COMMODIOUS THEATRE
ON
SATURDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 13.

THE NEW PROSCENIUM AND ELABORATE SCENERY,
by Mr. M. Freiberger.

THE LIME-LIGHT EFFECTS
(Specially imported from England)
by Walter Kerr, London.

THE NEW FLORAL PROMENADE,
Extending along the whole length of the Theatre will be laid out with Plants, Evergreens, Fountains, Tables, Chairs, &c., and kept exclusively for the use of the Reserved Seat Patrons.

SATURDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 13,
GRAND
INAUGURAL NIGHT,
on which occasion for the first time in the East will appear
MDME. EMMELINE NICOLO,
The charming illusionist and famous Prestidigitateur, who will have the honour of submitting her
SPECIAL BUDGET OF WONDERS INCLUDING THE MYSTIC FLAGON AND THE INDIAN FOULARD.
PASSE-PASSE, A BACCHANALIAN EXPERIMENT.
THE MAGIC RINGS OF TEXAS.
THE EGYPTIAN UMBRELLA, OR THE EFFECTS OF MODERN ELECTRICITY.
THE ORNITHOLOGICAL LABYRINTH.
THE FLYING COIN AND THE UNCUT LEMON.
THE BIRD CAGE THAT VANISHES LIKE A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
THE DIMINISHING HANDKERCHIEF.
A LESSON IN COOKERY.
THE BEWITCHED CARDS.
THE FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
THE INEXHAUSTIBLE HAT.
with the Venetian Fete and Floral Distribution,
AND
MDME. NICOLO'S ORIGINAL
FLYING GLASS OF WATER,
as performed throughout the length and breadth of Europe and America, and recently by special request before
PRESIDENT GREVY AND SUITE AT PARIS.
Special attention is called to the engagement of the wondrous
LURLINE,
THE EMPRESS OF THE WATERS,
who has been retained by Mr. Wilson for an extended tour to Bombay, Calcutta, Australia, and New Zealand and who will nightly appear in her
MARVELLOUS NATATORY FEATS
in the
CRYSTAL AQUARIUM,
performed by her before the Crowned Heads of [illegible]pe, and recently by Royal Command before
[illegible]H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AT
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
[illegible]E The Aquatic Phenomenon of the AGE
LURLINE LURLINE LURLINE LURLINE LURLINE LURLINE
[illegible]NDER OF THE WORLD.
[illegible]ADMISSION.
..... Rs. 3.
[illegible]constructed and reserved [illegible]dable for front seats only.
..... Re. 1.
..... As. 8.
[illegible]ront of Theatre.
[illegible]equests and to meet a [illegible]ers will open at 8-45, com- [illegible], by which time intending [illegible] their seats.
[illegible]OUNDY & Co., Ld.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1883.

THE jeremiads about the failure of the Stock Note experiment prove to have been a little premature. No one expected that the new form of security would be run after at once, and that the scheme would prove an immediate success. Neither Mr. Hope nor Major Baring indulged in any such illusion. The latter, in his Budget Statement for the current year, quoted with express approval the following remarks from the *Bombay Gazette*, which set forth clearly enough the nature and the extent of the expectations of those who advocated the scheme originally. "In this particular matter," we wrote on November 12, 1879, "the best kind of ventilation will be that of practical experiment. No one can say positively whether the plan will succeed or not until it is tried; while to try it would not cost much either in money or in trouble. The idea is pretty generally accepted as a good one, if it will work; but whether it will work or not can only be ascertained after a period of probation. After that, should the plan not prove successful, then no harm would have been done, and only the expense of printing a few Government Resolutions, together with the supply of the notes themselves, will have been incurred." It was precisely in this spirit that Major Baring resolved to try the experiment, and if it be as yet too soon to pronounce the result attained an unequivocal success, it is certain that the scheme has not proved a failure, while there is every prospect of eventual success. Of course to those who anticipated a large and widespread demand for the Stock Notes and the pouring of several crores of hitherto hoarded treasure into the Government treasury, there to remain for twenty years to come at 4 per cent., payable yearly, the results so far must be disappointing to a degree. It is natural for those whose exaggerated expectations have been so belied by the reality, to denounce the whole scheme as a delusion and a failure, and to ask for modifications of so sweeping a character that if they were effected the Stock Note would no longer be what it was intended to be, but simply ordinary stock under a new name. But the notion that the scheme has failed, and is dying of inanition, is based upon a double misconception: first, as to the real scope of the scheme; and secondly, as to the circumstances under which it was launched, and the extent to which the notes have been absorbed by those classes for whose especial behoof they were intended.

The object which the Government had in view in issuing Stock Notes was very clearly stated by Major Baring in his last Budget Statement, and was set forth with greater detail in the Resolution of the 8th March, 1882. In the twenty years from 1860-61 to 1880-81 the imports of gold into India amounted to £78,308,300, and those of silver to the still more enormous total of £151,478,300. What has become of all this bullion? It is not available, as Major Baring remarked, as floating capital in the market; undoubtedly the greater portion of it must be hoarded, either in the shape of coin or ornaments. Our lamented Political Orphan remarked very sagaciously that wherever you saw a fat shopkeeper up-country sitting like a fowl on one spot, you should dig him up, and you would get more gold than all the shareholders of the Wynaad gold-mines might ever see. The idea of the Government was in effect to dig up these curious fowl and bring their golden and silver eggs into the market. By impressing them with the fact that if they converted the precious metals into paper they would make four per cent. without any further trouble, it was believed that they might be induced to regard with a certain favour the notion of investing in Government securities. As the usual Government securities fluctuate in the market, they have not hitherto been regarded with favour by the timid Mofussil. Stock Notes were devised to meet their case. The small capitalist with even 12 rupees and a half in his hiding hole was appealed to; the notes issued were of Rs. 12-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 50, and Rs. 100. The 4 per cent. interest was guaranteed against taxation. The notes could be got at any treasury outside a Presidency town, special care being taken to throw obstacles in the way of investment in this class of security by the capitalists and speculators of the commercial centres. The Mofussil hoarder was alone to be wooed. If he invested Rs. 12-8 and liked his security, he might exchange that and another Rs. 12-8 for a note of Rs. 25, and so on up to Rs. 100, where he must stop, for no note of higher value would be issued. If the project found favour with those for whom it was specially designed, Government would have a certain proportion—perhaps a very considerable proportion—of its Indian Debt held in India, and would thus be able to avoid borrowing in England, with all that is involved therein in the way of loss by exchange, and the people would be furnished with a new incentive to thrift, for investing money at interest in the Government treasury would be more remunerative than hiding it in a hole in the ground, and might reasonably be expected to stimulate the habit of saving. It was scarcely to be expected that this new monetary stratum could be reached at once, or that the traditionally timid Mofussilite would at once exchange his rupees or his gold and silver ornaments for pieces of paper. The Government certainly was not oversanguine on the point. The possibility of something like total failure was not overlooked, as was sufficiently shown by the quotation from our own columns embodied in the last Budget. Lord Hartington, Secretary of State in 1880, appears to have been the most optimistic in his views, for he wrote in the August of that year: "The experience of other countries, and especially France, shows that a very large amount of money may be obtained in small sums from the natives of the country, if facilities for their investment have been afforded."

Well, the facilities in question have been afforded. To what extent have the small investors turned them to account? In May, 1882, the prospect was alluring beyond expectation. Syndicates had been formed which were ready to take and float twenty-eight lakhs of the new Stock Notes to begin with. But unfortunately the manufacturers of the notes in London were dilatory; the notes were not ready. In June and July Arabi the Egyptian was occupying men's minds. No one could tell when the Egyptian difficulty would be settled, or how far it might extend. So the syndicates drew back. The twenty-eight lakhs which they were anxious to obtain in May dwindled down to seven-and-a-half lakhs in August. It is worth noting that Bombay was by far the largest applicant for Stock Notes in the first instance, doubtless because this Presidency, being in an educational point of view far in advance of the other Presidencies, was in a better position to appreciate the advantages of exchanging hoards which earn nothing, for Government Paper which earns four per cent. However, be that as it may, the delay in London in the manufacture of the notes spoiled the first prospect, and, as we have said, instead of twenty-eight lakhs, only seven-and-a-half were taken up when the stock was floated. But the Mofussil investments have not stopped there. The issue has gone on steadily, and there is reason to believe that the demand will steadily increase as time goes on. Several proposals have been [illegible] with a view to popularising the notes, and doubtless something might be done to facilitate the purchase and sale of this security in the Presidency towns. The great drawback is that if a holder wants to realise he must find a purchaser, and purchasers cannot easily be procured away from the monetary centres. The possibility of the notes [illegible], if once brought into the general market, may interfere with other Government securities is, of course, not to be overlooked. But even if they do where is the harm? The Government will have received a hundred rupees at 4 per cent., and it cannot complain. Some provision for the recovery of the value of lost notes would also tend to inspire confidence in this class of security. There would, of course, be danger of fraud, but the Government is disposed to think that a sufficient precaution might be found in a guarantee of indemnity signed by two persons as sureties. The local Governments have been asked for their suggestions in regard to these and other points, and no doubt the business community will add their own.

THE Madras Staff Corps has obtained an unenviable notoriety of late. Every military reformer who wishes to clinch his arguments against the existing order of things with an unanswerable appeal to facts, points to the Staff Corps of the Eastern Presidency, and asks what can be said to that. We have now before us the Madras Army List last published, and we propose to examine the figures therein given, with a view of seeing whether the case against the Madras Army has been at all overstated. The following are the numbers given for the Staff Corps:—1 general, 6 major-generals; 18 colonels with colonel's allowances, 196 lieutenant-colonels, 87 majors, 40 captains, and 159 lieutenants. Taking merely the numbers that represent effective officers, we find that there are 283 lieutenant-colonels and majors against 199 captains and lieutenants. This proportion of field officers to other ranks is serious enough in itself, but its gravity is increased when it is remembered that 67 of the lieutenants included in the total of 159 are probationers who are merely learning their work, and have not acquired sufficient experience of their duties, or knowledge of the language, to be of any real use in a regiment. It will be observed that the number of captains is singularly small. There are only forty now, of whom three will become majors in the course of the current year, while no lieutenants will be promoted to captain this year, and only five next year; and as five captains become majors next year, the numbers will remain relatively unaltered. Everybody finds statistics tiresome, so we will not inflict more figures on our readers, but will draw attention to the following important points in the present constitution of the Madras Staff Corps. In the first place, there are more than two lieutenant-colonels to every major, and there are more than two majors to every captain, while the proportion of lieutenant-colonels to captains is as nearly as possible five to one, the exact numbers being 196 lieutenant-colonels to 40 captains. Exclusive of probationers, who, as we have explained before, are young officers attached to regiments to learn the language and their duty, there are 92 lieutenants actually in the Madras Staff Corps, or, in other words, there are over two lieutenant-colonels to each subaltern. It is no wonder that Madras officers find their prospects of advancement very much obscured. As there are more lieutenant-colonels than any other rank, or than any other two ranks put together, it naturally follows that these gentlemen must monopolise most of the appointments, regimental and otherwise. A few instances will suffice to show to what an extent this is the case. In the 8th Regiment M. N. I. the commandant is a full colonel, the second-in-command and wing commander are both lieutenant-colonels, and the senior wing officer (he was called wing subaltern until field officers took possession of the appointment) is a major. All these officers are present with the regiment, which boasts of one captain, who, however, is on staff employ, his appointment being, to quote the full official description of his titles, "Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, Transport Branch, Commissariat Department, provisionally." In the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th Regiments both the commandants and seconds-in-command are full colonels; and in the whole of the Madras Native Infantry there are only fourteen majors holding the appointment of wing commander, and not a single captain. Surely these remarks bear out our repeated assertions that in the Madras Army the disease is desperate, and the remedy should be prompt and thorough. The figures we have given above, we have taken carefully from the last-published Army List, and we believe them to be absolutely correct. They show that the case against the Madras Army has not been overstated, and they prove once more, were further proof wanting, on what faulty foundations the Staff Corps system has been raised. When we have five lieutenant-colonels to each captain, and two lieutenant-colonels to each lieutenant, we have arrived at that stage when action must take the place of discussion.

It is easy to be wise after the event, but sad experience is sometimes necessary before we can be brought to see that there is danger to be apprehended from some of the familiar objects in our streets. For instance, who would have supposed that any peril lurked in the position of the Flora Fountain at the entrance of Church-gate-street? And yet we are convinced that to this alone is to be attributed the sad accident that befel poor Mr. Cope a few days ago. Rampart-road is amply wide for the carriage traffic on each side of the fountain, but to Church-gate-street the fountain with its grass plot and railings acts as an effectual barrier. Mr. Cope's horse evidently bolted the instant he left the Elphinstone-circle, for the syce at the inquest stated that his master's horse went off so fast that he could not follow it. A wretched little dog yelping out of a house in Church-gate-street made the horse unmanageable, Mr. Cope lost his hat and then his spectacles, and the horse went full at the fountain. This, with the useless surrounding green enclosure and outside pathway, is fully 80 feet wide, while Church-gate-street between the pathways does not exceed 30 feet. There was no help for it but to swerve sharply to right or left; the horse chose the left, still going at full speed, and not finding room to swerve again to the right into the Post Office-road, it dashed straight to the left side of the Public Works Offices, and probably not seeing the railing, made for the green between the Public Works Offices and High Court. An examination of the stone pavement where the accident occurred shows that the horse's hoofs slid right across it before falling on to the railing; the marks are clearly visible in two long lines on the stone. Other accidents have happened through the extent of the obstruction caused by the surroundings of the fountain. Immediate steps should be taken to prevent the possible recurrence hereafter of such casualties. The fountain basin is at the outside less than 30 feet wide, and with a pathway round it would not exceed 40 feet. The useless iron railing and enclosed green plot should be removed at once, and the fountain left to its proper moderate limits. The railing is not required; it is a mere excrescence. The basin when full is not more than two feet deep, and there is no fear therefore of any accident from persons falling into the water. In no other part of Bombay, nor elsewhere in the civilized world, is it considered necessary to prevent public access to an ornamental fountain basin.

No doubt the French Government has been helped to its idea of strengthening its position at home by ordering victories in Tongking, by the news that the Black Flags have evacuated Sontay. Sontay is an important strategical position on the apex of the delta of which the French are anxious to become the masters. The town is the capital of the province of Sontay, and commands the delta on that side and gives access to the country beyond whence the Black Flags come. While Sontay was in the hands of those warlike brigands, the position of the French in the more important commercial towns near the sea-coast was precarious and unsatisfactory. The approach to the hill country, which the Black Flags have made their own, was barred until Sontay fell into the hands of the French. [illegible] position, and availed themselves of it as a base for their operations against the Chinese f[illegible] lances. It is yet to be seen whet[illegible] Court of Pekin will remain quies[illegible] the vigorous measures which the [illegible] contemplate are carried into [illegible]

ENGLISH PO[illegible] SOCIAL L[illegible]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRES[illegible]

LON[illegible]

No real progress has been mad[illegible] ment of the dispute between France [illegible]; and the danger is that every day's del[illegible] increases the chances of a rupture. Negotiations are going on between the Marquis T'seng and the French Prime Minister, M. Jules Ferry, who has had the good sense to take the management of foreign affairs out of the hands of the ill-tempered and incapable M. Lacour; but, as the Paris correspondent of the *Times* explains this morning, the pretensions of the two Powers are quite incompatible. China is willing to let France enjoy the protectorate of Annam, but she insists on retaining the practical sovereignty over the province of Tongking and the Red River route between Yunnan and the sea. The extreme limit of the Chinese concessions is a proposal themselves to throw open this route freely to European trade, and to establish treaty ports in Tongking as in the rest of China; but there appears to be no ground whatever for the rumour that the Marquis T'seng had offered to be satisfied with the establishment of a neutral belt of territory between their own frontier and the districts of Tongking of which France covets the possession. The French, on their part, try to disguise their own purpose under the transparently hypocritical claim to have Tongking recognized as a dependency of Annam; a claim to which, of course, the Chinese Government makes the obvious reply that Annam itself has ceased to be an independent State, and is only another name for a French protectorate. In a word, the Chinese, believing Europe will not support France in her ambitious designs, are firmly resolved not to give way. The English newspapers keep on repeating that, in these circumstances, France must yield, as the French people will never permit their Government to go to war with China. I must say I cannot see the impossibility. The French people are not to be consulted on the subject till towards the end of next month, and meanwhile France may be committed irrevocably to hostilities by a Government acting without the control of the Legislature. The military operations in Tongking have been conducted in such a blundering fashion as almost to suggest a suspicion that the French authorities wished to bring matters into such a state that France could not extricate herself with honour except by going to war with China. Divided councils have led to the failure of all the attempts to avenge Rivière's death; and the Black Flags, reinforced constantly by well-armed Chinese recruits, have felt themselves emboldened to assume the offensive and defeat the Yellow Flags, who consist of Annamese mercenaries employed by France. It is obvious that our neighbours cannot afford to put up with such humiliations, and that they have brought themselves into an impasse in which it is equally difficult for them to advance or retreat. M. Ferry may fall if he persists in refusing to come to terms with China; but, on the other hand, what are his chances of remaining in power if he withdraws the French troops from Tongking? An exceedingly angry feeling has sprung up in Paris, which is at present directed against England, as the secret adviser of China, but to which it is probable that M. Ferry and the Republic itself will ere long fall victims. For my part, instead of blaming England for having done too much in the way of intervention in this business, I contend that she has done far too little. Our interests in the East are of such overwhelming value that Lord Granville ought long ago to have spoken very plainly to M. Waddington as to the course England will be compelled to take if war should break out. Many Anglo-Indians interested in tea have worked themselves into a great state of excitement over the possible results of such a war, which would, they think, by cutting off the supply of Chinese tea, give India such an opportunity as she enjoyed during the American Civil War, when the practical monopoly of the supply of cotton poured untold riches into her lap. Unquestionably, if the French effectually blockaded the Chinese ports, the development of tea planting in India would quickly reach such proportions as even to compensate you for the loss of the opium revenue. But John Bull is not at all likely to agree to pay six shillings a pound for his tea in order to make the fortune of Anglo-Indian planters. The working men in England for the most part sympathized with the North in the American Civil War; but it was found even in that case a difficult thing to restrain England from going to war in order to open the Southern cotton ports. In the present case, public feeling in this country has been strongly aroused against the restless and vexatious policy of France in the East, and the indignation excited by the scandalous behaviour of the French authorities at Tamatave will boil over at once if the French Government attempt to meddle in any way with our trade with China. The situation, therefore, seems to me to be charged with peril to a degree that is generally overlooked. The slightest incident might at any moment suffice to set France and England by the ears.

It is quite natural that Continental politicians should refuse to believe in the innocence of purpose of the English Premier's visit to Copenhagen and cordial reception by the members of the Danish Royal Family, including the Empress of Russia and her husband. Mr. Gladstone has always been the eager apologist for Russian aggressions, and his aid is required just now to set the seal on the new *coup d'état* in Bulgaria. I admire the childish simplicity of those journalists who are quite delighted because M. Zankoff, the new Liberal Prime Minister in Bulgaria, has coalesced with the Conservatives, and, to all outward appearance, shaken off Russian influence. Why, the whole Parliamentary system in Bulgaria is a mockery and a blind for Russian dictatorship. Russia uses the political puppets, whether they call themselves Liberals or Conservatives, to suit her own purposes. The Prince might have defied her, if he had had an army of his own; but, as Russian officers control the army, he must either submit to his fate or go into exile. Mr. Gladstone, however, probably went no further than to exchange courtesies at Copenhagen with the Emperor whom he had the chief hand in making lord of Bulgaria. His lately developed partiality for ocean cruising is quite intelligible, when we remember that the deck of a steamer is now the only portion of British territory whereon he can escape the attentions of the detective policemen charged to protect him from the excessive zeal of those grateful Irish patriots whom he has spent the last few years of his life in trying to conciliate. He has found out, too, the secret of enjoying all to himself a trip in a far more comfortable steamer than an ordinary Royal yacht. The grant of a baronetcy to Donald Currie is a cheap way of paying for such a treat. Mr. Gladstone's craving for notoriety must have been intensely gratified by the almost Homeric feast he gave to a select company of Kings and Queens on board the Pembroke Castle. The entertainment would have been incomplete if there had not been a bard present to sing the praises of the guests; but, in view of such a contingency, Mr. Gladstone had provided himself with a companion in the person of the Poet Laureate, who yielding, not unwillingly, to the polite entreaties of the assembled royalties, read them some of his own poems. People who know Mr. Tennyson say that his favourite weakness is a fancy for reciting his own compositions, and that he does it very badly. I suppose he gave the Princess of Wales his "Sea-Kings' daughter from over the Sea," and if he spoke this fine ode in a dismal monotone, the Danish Royal Family must have been heartily glad to leave the ship. There is probably a more serious meaning in the gathering of royalties at Hombourg, under the presidency of the Emperor of Germany. The English Princes, of course, are present only as members of the Imperial family and officers in the German army, but the Kings of Spain, Roumania, and Servia are there to solicit the protection of the most powerful monarch in Europe, and to strengthen the league which is destined to crush the life out of France. It may be that the Emperor William himself has seen his last campaign, but he is none the less active in preparing combinations to ensure the triumph of Germany in that inevitable war of revenge which French journalists are always talking of, and which they will one of these days be greatly surprised to find themselves suddenly called upon to undertake.

Now that Prince Albert Victor has been invested with the order of the Garter, and is about to go into residence at Trinity College, Cambridge, he may be said to have passed through the period of pupilage, and to be entering on man's estate. The Prince will come of age in the beginning of 1885, and Parliament will then, no doubt, be called upon to provide him with a separate establishment, befitting his position as the eldest son of the Prince of Wales. I presume that he is the only one of the Royal family in the third generation for whom a Parliamentary grant will be asked. Very little seems yet to be known of the Prince's character and talents; but his tastes are manly, and his manner pleasant, though reserved. He takes after his mother in appearance, and [illegible] taller than his father or any of his [illegible] staying at Sandringham he joins [illegible] of cricket and lawn-tennis, and ice [illegible] he always calls himself "Prin[illegible] appearing to be his favourite [illegible] opening of the Norwich Howed[illegible] incident occurred which [illegible] at sea has given him [illegible] ceremony. A [illegible] stall where [illegible] over the [illegible] anxiou[illegible] took

[illegible]ccessful Fish- [illegible]ffect of attracting [illegible] to East Anglia, the [illegible]fisher folk; and all the [illegible] the east coast have been [illegible]mm with holiday seekers, while [illegible] journalists have written up such places [illegible]uth, Lowestoft, and Cromer almost as [illegible] as if these familiar places had been newly [illegible]overed villages in the heart of Central Africa. Anglo-Indians are often at a loss where they should go to enjoy a quiet month at the seaside when they come to England. Let me recommend them to try Lowestoft. The air is bracing, and, as the inhabitants are fond of telling you, "fresh from the German Ocean;" and the bathing is good, and the sea water so pure that it is carried in large quantities for sale in London. Living is tolerably cheap, and the place is quite out of the run of London society, either high or low. There is nothing grand in the scenery, but many Anglo-Indians have not the passion for climbing hills, and are inclined to agree with the old lady who, when her niece woke her from a sound sleep to ask her to admire the scenery of the Alpine Pass they were crossing, remarked wearily, "Ah! it is very fine, no doubt, but give me Suffolk." Nor is Suffolk a country to be despised. It has beauties of its own in glorious woods and parks, and in the happy autumn fields, with their rich crops of golden grain. This has been a most bountiful year for all sorts of crops in the Eastern counties, and I should think that never has the corn been cut and carried in such perfection. Still, the farmers will not admit that they have done very well indeed. A bumper crop they describ

...EGRAMS.

...E VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 10.

At to-day's Council meeting the Cattle Trespass ...t Amendment Bill was passed.

AID TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Mr. Quinton moved that the report of the Select Co...mittee on the Land Improvement Act be taken in...o consideration. He said that when the Bill w... introduced last year, and on the subsequent oc...asion when it was referred to the Select Com...ittee, observations were made by Mr. Cros...thwaite, Sir E. Baring, and Sir S. Bayley on th... subject of agricultural Banks, which attracted m...uch attention and excited much public interest. T...he intention then was to legislate in this Bill for ...e promotion not only of State loans, but also for ...e application of private capital to the improvement ...f land; but on inquiry the latter was found to be a ...uestion of so wide a nature, and of such great im...portance, and attended with so many difficulties of ...etail, as to demand for its introduction a separate measure. It had been omitted from the present Bill solely on account of its importance and magnitude. The present measure was one of a simpler nature than that originally introduced, and was meant merely to consolidate the law relating to loans by Government for agricultural experiments. In pointing out that, as a protection against famine, measures for the storage, supply, and distribution of water were absolutely essential, Mr. Quinton alluded to the great irrigation works of India as a proof that the Government was fully alive to the importance of such undertakings, but said the field is too vast to be completely covered by the exertions of any Government, however powerful. It has always been the policy of Government to encourage the people themselves to execute the smaller protective works, such as wells and tanks, by giving them advances for that purpose from the public treasury, but unfortunately enactments for this purpose have not realised the intentions of their framers. The Famine Commission enumerated several obstacles to advances. "The reports received from local Governments on this Bill furnish others, and contain many valuable suggestions as to how they may be avoided. The Select Committee has carefully weighed all the information derived from different sources. Mr. Quinton, before proceeding to give the alterations proposed, said that the Committee was unable to accept the recommendations of the N.W.P. Board of Revenue to amalgamate with the present Bill the North India Takavi Act, as its objects were totally different. The North India Takavi Act had, under able management, done such excellent work with such beneficent results, that it was considered altogether inexpedient to endanger the successful working of that Act by amalgamating it with one intended to effect a different object. The Select Committee declined to seek for legislative symmetry at the risk of practical failure. The provisions of the new Bill are briefly stated as follows:

First, it enables Government to advance money for making improvements on land to any person having the right to make those improvements, or with the consent of that person, to any other person; but it empowers no person who has not the right already, to injure another by making improvements which might alter the extent of their respective interests in their holdings. Disputes arising in directly out of this provision must be questions to be settled by the law of landlord and tenant. In no province is the law in force on the points involved in this provision altered by the Bill. The section also defines what is meant by the improvement first as practically identical with that contained in the present law; but to provide for works called for by circumstances of one province and not of another, it enables Local Governments to bring under the category any other works of a like nature.

Secondly, as one main reason given for the reluctance of agriculturists to avail themselves of loans is the delay caused by elaborate inquiries, it is left optional with the officer to whom application is made to issue a notice calling for objections. In some provinces where a record of rights is carefully kept, it will rarely be necessary to issue such notice, but in other districts slower procedure is inevitable. When questions of title are raised, the disputants will be referred to the Civil Court for settlement of their disputes. Until such settlement is made, no loan will be granted.

Thirdly, loans will ordinarily be repayable within ... years, except under certain conditions it is seen ... the period. It was thought necessary ... be clearly known that the object of ... not the speedy realization of loans, ... improvement of lands. ... wished to make no money out of these ... as long as the general interest of the ... secured.

The Committee were forced to reject the proposal that repayment of loans should never be required, but commuted into a permanent addition to the land revenue, as it was found that this would mix up inextricably the affairs of Government in its capacity as capitalist with its business as land-holder.

Mr. Quinton, after explaining other measures intended to lessen the objection of cultivators to take loans from Government by simplifying the procedure and giving greater elasticity to the rules, although he could not assent to Council that the passing of the measure would inaugurate a new era of improvements or give an irresistible impetus to the construction of wells, still he trusted that the result would be a steady if not rapid increase in the number of new works constructed year by year to protect the people from famine by increasing the productive powers of the soil.

Sir S. Bayley, in a lengthy speech, explained what the chief objections of the cultivators were to taking loans from Government, and why, when occasion for loans arose, they would rather borrow from sources that could give a loan for any purpose than from sources which could only give for one. The difficulties with which the question of loans by Agricultural Banks was found to bristle had led to the withdrawal of clauses from the present Bill, but the question being of the utmost importance, was by no means shelved. The details had been thrashed out, and the Committee was about to submit the results to the Secretary of State, who was understood to be favourably inclined to the scheme.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

Sir Charles Aitchison, on the Council rising about 2 p.m., took leave of the Viceroy and hon'ble members and drove straight from Government House to Boileaugunge, where he was met by several gentlemen, mostly of the Punjab Commission. He left about half-past two.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEWS FROM TONGKING.

PARIS, OCT. 9.

An official despatch has been received here from Tongking, stating that the Black Flags have evacuated Sontay.

It is announced that the King of Cambodia has empowered the French authorities to administer the taxation of his kingdom.

POLICY OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The French Government, hoping that a series of victories would strengthen its position at home, has ordered vigorous military operations to be prosecuted in Tongking.

THE AFGHANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 9.

The occupation of Shugnan by the Afghans has been confirmed. Yussuf Beg has been sent a prisoner to Kabul.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 9.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left Suez on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock a.m.

ADEN, OCT. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Khandalla, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here on the afternoon of the 8th inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Africa, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, OCT. 10.

...steamer Verona, from Bombay, arrived.

...ON, OCT. 9.

written retracting many of the statements reflecting on the management of the hospital contained in his letter to the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE depth of water in the Vehar Lake on October 5 was 59 feet as compared with 51 feet 60 cents on the 6th October last year. In the Tulsi Lake on the same date there were 53 feet 10 cents of water, compared to 47 feet 82 cents. last year.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN, before leaving Cairo for India, lunched with the Khedive, who presented him with the Order of the Osmanieh.

THE Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pinhey, sitting in the Appeal Court, yesterday, ordered the papers and proceedings in the case of the Municipal Commissioner against Sudaanund Shricrishnajee to be sent for. The defendant and appellant is the owner of a chawl in the Breach Candy-road, consisting of 29 rooms, which have windows without shutters in the rear and doors in the front. He was required by the Municipal authorities in May last to put the chawl in a proper state by providing ridge ventilation; and he replied to their notice. He was charged subsequently before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and was fined Rs. 50, with an additional fine of one rupee per day until the rooms were put in a wholesome state, under section 220 of the Municipal Act; whereas, the appellant's counsel said, his client was charged with not complying with the terms of the notice requiring him to put up ridge ventilation, and the conviction was, under the circumstances, wholly illegal and improper.

"IN August last the Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum, Colonel Parsons, sentenced Nihal Chund and Elahi Buksh, Sergeants of the Punjab Police, to one year's rigorous imprisonment each, for bringing a false accusation against a sepoy of Rattray's Sikhs; and the first-named prisoner to an additional year's imprisonment for having himself committed the crime with which they had charged the sepoy. The Court, in pronouncing judgment, expressed "its pain and regret at the discredit attaching to the Police Department of the district, in the reckless *chalan* in irons of an innocent soldier, on the charge of an offence committed by a member of the Police Force." Colonel Parsons added that "the tendency of the Police Department to shelter offenders belonging to the Force, owing to a mistaken idea of *esprit de corps*, leads to serious crime, of which we have a lamentable instance of a complex character." The case, says the Lahore paper, has been appealed to the Sessions Judge, Rawalpindi Division, who has come to the conclusion that the evidence against the accused was absolutely false; that the sepoy was accidentally killed by his own comrade, whom the police were justified in arresting. The two sergeants have therefore been honourably acquitted, and discharged.

SAYS the *Pioneer*:—"It has been generally, and perhaps not unnaturally, concluded that Sir Auckland Colvin was offered his present post in India with the understanding that he was prepared to accept, if not to advocate, the views of the Government on such questions as the Ilbert Bill and local autonomy. As a matter of fact—and the fact is one that in justice to the Government both here and at home should be widely known—Sir Auckland was not even asked his opinion on these momentous subjects either before or after his nomination. His opinion has yet to be declared." Our contemporary thinks "it will be interesting to observe, when the time comes, in what way a man equally sagacious and independent will reconcile himself to an even subordinate share in imposing legislation of which, reasoning from some general knowledge of his views about Indian administration, we should have no hesitation in concluding he would be unlikely to approve."

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"As I predicted, the presentation of a paltry casket to the Duke of Connaught by the Municipality will not be allowed to represent the loyalty of Bombay. There is a movement on foot for a civic demonstration and the establishment of a useful memento of His Royal Highness's visit, in testimony of the unswerving allegiance of these Queen-Empress of the inhabitants of this city. His Excellency the Governor will give a large dinner-party and ball at Parell in honour of his Royal guest."

THE latest news from Madagascar *vid* England is that the Malagasy forces have remained strictly on the defensive since July 17. The French naval commander issued decrees on the 28th ult. restoring consulate jurisdiction and suppressing the municipal authorities at Tamatave. He has notified to Commander Johnstone, of Her Majesty's sloop Dryad, that active operations may soon be to be recommenced on the east coast. The Dryad and the Ranger subsequently sailed for an unknown destination. Three French war vessels have also left Tamatave. The state of siege proclaimed by the French commander continues, and the political situation generally remains unchanged. The British residents are placed in an awkward position, pending the arrival of Mr. Annesley, the successor appointed to the late Consul Pakenham. The Hova Ambassadors landed at Matatane from the steamship Clan Cameron on the 30th ult. They did not proceed to Tamatave.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta sent the following telegram:—"Startling news from Tamatave reaches me. On good authority, I am assured that the published story of outrages falls far short of the truth. When Consul Pakenham was dying French priests strove to force their faith on him, and compelled him to kiss the crucifix. [Was not Consul Pakenham himself a Roman Catholic?] My informant declares that Admiral Pierre was in a mental condition which rendered him an irresponsible agent. These facts have been, I believe, communicated to the home authorities."

THE Queen is now perfectly well, *Truth* says, and she has recovered her spirits to a considerable extent. Her Majesty takes her daily walks and drives as usual, but as yet she has not made any lengthened excursions.

A HOME paper states that in consequence of the cessation of cholera at the Egyptian ports, the Indian troopships which are now on their way to Bombay will, it is expected, be ordered to make the homeward voyage by the ordinary route through the Suez Canal.

THE Teheran correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing on Sept. 17, says that a letter has been received from Meshed, dated the 2nd idem, stating that the Shah has sent Mirmohsir Khan to Afghanistan, apparently in order to reconcile the Ameer with the Afghan Sirdars and other chiefs who have taken refuge in Persia. It is, however, the correspondent says, believed that Mirmohsir has another mission secretly in hand of a more important character.

THURSDAY, the 13th Sept., was the anniversary of Tel-el-Kebir. The Queen, with that kindly tact which is one of her most gracious attributes, sent Lord Wolseley a telegram with her congratulations, saying that she could not forget "that day last year and its glorious victory."

A REPORT appears in the London evening papers of Sept. 21 to the effect that "the three Irish informers, Michael Kavanagh, Joseph Hanlan, and Joseph Smith, who have been unable to find a refuge in Australia, have themselves asked to be sent back to England, and on Wednesday last they were transferred from the Nelson ironclad to a home-going mail-steamer. Their destination may be altered *en route*."

MR. WILFRID AND LADY ANNE BLUNT leave England, the *World* says, for the East at the end of this week (Sept. 22). "The travellers will first pay a short visit to Egypt, for whose independence they have hoped and laboured in vain; and, after pausing in Ceylon to visit "Arabi the Egyptian," who probably owes his life to them, they will proceed to the north of India, to study for themselves among the Moslems those social and religious problems which are likely to occupy more and more of the attention of the Western world."

MISS BOOTH was imprisoned at Neufchatel on Sept. 17 for contravening the order issued by the Neufchatel State Council prohibiting Salvationist services within the canton. Colonel Clibborn, of the Salvation Army, was summoned before the police authorities, and on appearing was requested to leave the territory of the canton of Geneva.

LE PRINCE, a French lady, has succeeded ...e ascent of Mont Blanc. Upon her ... inhabitants cheered her, ... of guns, and presented ...

There can be no doubt, says the *Pall Mall*, about the interest of the "official memorandum" presented to the Admiralty concerning the defects in the working of the Suez Canal, nor, if the "experienced observer" who drew it up can be relied upon as a trustworthy authority, can any one question its importance. "For the net result of his array of the shortcomings of M. de Lesseps and his fellow-directors is to produce an impression on the minds of all who read it that of all solutions the most impossible is that of leaving the absolute control of the Canal in the hands of its present managers. To take only one illustration of the way in which this universal and international concern is managed, it is asserted that the officials contrive to put French steamers through the Canal on an average twenty-three hours sooner than the English mail-steamers. We should be slow to accept so startling an assertion, even if made on the best authority. The delay may not be altogether due to the Canal Company, but it is difficult to see why a Peninsular and Oriental captain should uniformly fall a whole day behind the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes in a run of one hundred miles. But if the assertion now made on official authority is confirmed, and it is proved that the delay is entirely due to the favouritism of M. de Lesseps and his servants, the movement in favour of terminating the present monopoly will become irresistible. It is bad enough that a fortunate concessionaire should be able to tax and toll the commerce of the world for all time; but that the lucky monopolist should use the powers granted to a company avowedly international and universal in order to favour ships of his own nationality at the expense of those of other nations is intolerable. To shipowners time is money, and a day's delay imposed on British shipping is a tax of many thousands sterling per month, from which French vessels are exempt."

THE *Athenæum* says that a verbatim report of the proceedings of the public meeting in support of Lord Ripon's native policy, which was held at Willis's Rooms on August 1, is about to be published. "The speeches of Mr. W. Chichele Plowden, Census Commissioner for India, and of Prof. Markby, Reader of Indian Law at Oxford, are now printed for the first time. They contain the pith of the argument urged by the Anglo-Indian minority who support Mr. Ilbert's Bill. The letter which Prof. Max Müller wrote in defence of the Bill is also included in the pamphlet, the publication of which, it is said, is anticipated with much interest by the native community in the Presidency towns."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A NUMBER of petitions for permission to sell sheep and goats in the market at DeLisle-road, which was lately closed by Mr. Ollivant, formed one of the subjects of discussion at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday. It was urged that certain classes of the Hindoo and Mahomedan and Jewish communities were put to a great deal of inconvenience by the prohibition of the sale in DeLisle-road of these animals, which were often required by them for religious sacrifices. Three propositions were before the meeting. An amendment proposed by Mr. H. M. Sayani, to the effect that the market might be allowed to continue until the question were finally decided after Mr. Ollivant's return from home, was carried. Some additional items making a total of Rs. 2,678, required to defray the cost of some "urgent works" for the Byculla Police Quarters, came up for the sanction of the Corporation. The Chairman (Mr. R. N. Khote) proposed that these items should be sanctioned. Dr. Blaney proposed an amendment that the expenditure of Rs. 2,678, required for petty works for the Police Quarters at Byculla, should be referred to Government. Ultimately the Chairman withdrew his proposition in favour of Mr. T. Telang's amendment, which was to the effect that, in giving the sanction asked for by the Town Council to this grant for additional works, the Corporation desired to put on record its regret that those works were not provided for before, and it expressed its hope that such omissions would not be permitted to occur in future. On a division, Mr. Telang's amendment was carried. On the motion of Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy a committee was appointed of the following gentlemen to prepare a suitable address for presentation to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on his arrival in Bombay:—Sir Frank Souter, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Jamsetjee Framjee, P. M. Mehta, K. T. Telang, R. N. Khote, R. M. Sayani, and Dr. Blaney. Mr. Nanabhoy's name was also added to the committee.

MEETING OF THE JUSTICES.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Justices of the Peace was held yesterday in the Durbar room of the Town Hall to elect a member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of Major A. B. Porteous, proceeded to Europe. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. J. Rich, J. M. Dresman, J. M. Sleater, J. C. de Aguiar, M. Mowat, T. E. Booth, E. R. Freeborn, Sir Frank H. Souter, Messrs. Kaikhusru N. Kabrajee, Homjee C. Dady, N. Rustomjee Ranina, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Byramjee C. Chaubly, Narayen Wasudewjee, Bahadurjee Kassinath, Dinnanath Raghunath Khote, Bhaskerrow Balkristnajee Pitale, Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Cursondas Vulbhoy, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Mirza Hussein Khan, Row Saheb Gunputrow Mochia Pitale, Messrs. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Row Nana Moroba, Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, K. R. Cama, Purshotum Oodhowjee, Darashaw Dorabjee Reporter, Khan Bahadur Shaik Cassim, and Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote.

The chairman said only one nomination had been received, that of Mr. Geo. Cotton, who was proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and seconded by Sir Frank Souter.

Sir Frank Souter said that, in the absence of Sir Jamsetjee, he had great pleasure in proposing Mr. Cotton's name. Mr. Cotton was for a long time in Broach, where he took an active part in municipal matters as chairman of the Municipal Board there. He was now interested in the promotion of the commerce of Bombay, and was, Sir Frank believed, in every way qualified to take an intelligent share in the municipal affairs of this city.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee seconded the proposition. He had the pleasure of Mr. Cotton's acquaintance for a long time, and had no doubt that, if elected, he would give every satisfaction and bring to the performance of his duties talents of a high order and mature experience acquired in the management of the affairs of the sister municipality of Broach. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Cotton represented the rising cotton industry of Bombay, and as such would be a very valuable acquisition. Mr. Nowrozjee had been of opinion that the Corporation should be on every possible occasion strengthened by the accession of European gentlemen of ability. (Hear, hear.) He had on several occasions personally appealed to European merchants of Bombay with whom he was acquainted, but his appeal was not successful except in a few cases. He thought that this repugnance had now given way to a better feeling, and the result would, he hoped, be satisfactory. (Applause.)

The election then took place by means of voting papers, and Mr. Cotton was declared elected. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBAY AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Commissioner C. S., sends us a copy of the following letter, which he has addressed to the *Times of India*:—

"Sir,—I have just time before sailing to state, with reference to a paragraph in your morning's issue, that nothing will afford me greater pleasure than to attend a meeting of the Committee of the Calcutta Exhibition, and to state before them what I told the Chairman on Saturday last. I shall speak with no uncertain sound, and shall justify all I say by facts and the Chairman's own words. If my ardent desire to see the Presidency of Bombay and this great city fitly represented on such an occasion compels me to speak unpalatable truths, I cannot help it. I shall be only too glad if anything I say or do will arouse energetic action even at this eleventh hour.

"Up to yesterday evening the Bombay mill industries, owing to the Committee's application for space having been made too late, were shut out. They may get in by favour, but how will disagree with me that the facts are not creditable to the Committee.

"I learn, for the first time, from your paragraph that I am supposed to have been intruding on the Sub-Committee, of which I am not a member. In the first place, I may mention that I did not know it was a Sub-Committee meeting till it was nearly over; in the second, as a committee-man and an official to whom the secretary had addressed communications, I had business to transact with the Sub-Committee or meeting, as the case might be.

"I can only conclude that the reference to Government in your paragraph is an error or a joke. Not a gentleman who heard me speak on Saturday could have honestly doubted that I spoke simply as a private gentleman.—Yours, &c.,

"Bombay, Oct. 10. "ARTHUR CRAWFORD."

NUISANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With what a noble sense of duty the Muni... of this the first city in ... is discharg... ...ns, viz., its ...

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOS...

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT...

THE case in which Captain W. E. Hutchinson, Superintendent of the British India Steam Navigation Company, was charged, at the instance of Surgeon-Major Blanc, the physician in charge of the European General Hospital, with making defamatory statements against the management of that institution, came on for hearing before Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court, yesterday.

The following was the information laid by Dr. Blanc against Captain Hutchinson:—

I am the medical officer in charge of the European General Hospital at Bombay. On the 2nd day of October instant there appeared a letter in the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper headed "Complaint against the European General Hospital" and signed "W. E. H." I am informed by the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, and believe, that W. E. Hutchinson, Commander, and Dock Superintendent of the B. I. S. N. Company, is the person who wrote the said letter and sent it to the editor of the *Bombay Gazette* for publication. There was only one person in the cholera ward of the European General Hospital on Saturday last whose name began with a G, namely Mr. Garrick. Mr. Garrick was brought to the European General Hospital on Friday evening, and was received on his arrival by Mr. Church, a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and fully qualified to deal with the case. Mr. Church found that there were no symptoms of cholera present about Mr. Garrick when he was brought to the hospital, and that he was convalescent. Two hours after arrival Mr. Garrick was visited again by Mr. Church, who then found him quite comfortable. An apprentice with two servants were specially detailed to watch Mr. Garrick during the night. Next morning Mr. Garrick was visited by Mr. Gallagher, the assistant apothecary, and later in the day by Mr. Church, and lastly in the afternoon by myself personally. My own visit was about 5 o'clock. I found Mr. Garrick quite free from cholera symptoms and convalescent, but very nervous and in great fear, as if he had been recently frightened. I say that it is altogether untrue that Mr. Garrick had been neglected in any way, but that he has received every care and attention which his case required. None of the medical staff of the said hospital except myself are allowed to take, or do in fact take, private practice; and with regard to myself, the cholera ward is not in my charge, though I am responsible for the general management of the hospital. It is absolutely untrue that any person corresponding to the description of "a Mr. B" died in the same hospital from neglect or was left for four hours after his admission as a cholera patient without being visited by a medical man. Lastly, I say that the reckless and untruthful statements made in the said letter are likely to seriously diminish the usefulness of the said hospital by creating distrust in the minds of the public, and also to injure the reputation both of myself and of all the other medical gentlemen engaged upon the staff of the hospital; and I charge the said W. E. Hutchinson with defamation, under section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

The letter in which the alleged defamatory statements were contained was as follows:—

"COMPLAINT AGAINST THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL."

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'BOMBAY GAZETTE.'

"SIR,—I trust you will give publicity to the following account of how the European public may expect to be treated in the European General Hospital if they are so unfortunate as to be attacked with cholera in this first city of the Empire. A European (Mr. G.) was attacked in his own house in Mazagon last Tuesday morning with cholera. Medical attendance was procured, and by careful treatment under Dr. B., and with the kindly assistance of a nurse, he so far recovered that he could safely be moved, and under the doctor's advice he was sent to the European General Hospital at 7-30 p.m. on Friday. I sent to inquire how he was getting on next day, and about 2 p.m. heard that he was being grossly neglected, so I went personally to see about it, as I could not believe such reports. I reached the hospital at about 2-30 p.m., and inquired for Mr. G., but was told I could not be allowed to see him. The apprentice in charge leisurely wrote to the apothecary in charge about it, as I persisted, and the apothecary in charge replied that it could not be allowed. I went to see the apothecary, and was at last permitted to go at my own risk. I found the cholera ward with Mr. G. the only patient, and another apprentice reading in the verandah. Mr. G. told me that no doctor had been to see him up to that time, nor did one come up till the time I left, which was 3-30 p.m. So that here was a poor fellow in the best hospital in the capital city of Bombay for twenty hours without being visited by any doctor, and suffering from cholera too!

"I think it a scandal upon our civilization for such a thing to be possible, and urge that an inquiry ought to be instituted into the case. It is true the apothecary had seen him on his admission, and once again on Saturday morning; but what are the hospital doctors for? Are they to be permitted to neglect hospital patients for private practice?

"If the patient had been just attacked he was a doomed man with such delay. No wonder a Mr. B——— died lately in the same hospital from the same disease. I am told that no doctor saw him for four hours after admission. I enclose my card.

"Bombay, Oct. 1. "W. E. H."

Mr. Prescot (of the firm of Messrs. Prescot and Winter), who appeared on behalf of the complainant, said.—Your worship, it is quite clear that the case will go on. It has practically been settled.

The magistrate.—I am very glad to hear it.

Mr. Prescot.—We have received a letter from Captain Hutchinson practically withdrawing the charges. Therefore there is nothing more to be done in the matter.

The magistrate.—I understood that Dr. Blanc had obtained the sanction of the Government to the prosecution.

Mr. Prescot.—No, he has not.

The magistrate.—No officer of the Government can prosecute without the sanction of the Government. It is a well-known rule that Government servants must obtain the sanction of Government before proceedings of this kind can be taken.

Mr. Prescot.—The case is practically settled.

The magistrate (to Captain Hutchinson).—This matter is settled.

Captain Hutchinson.—I appear here in answer to the summons. My solicitors advised me to apply for an adjournment, as my principal witness is not well.

Mr. Prescot then read the following letter from Captain Hutchinson:—

Bombay, 8th October, 1883.

Messrs. Prescot and Winter, Solicitors, Bombay.

Dear Sirs,—I received this morning your letter dated the 6th instant, and had previously seen in your letter of the 4th instant with the particulars which your letter of the 6th contained, I should have been able to deal with the matter more fully in my letter to you. I am now informed on the authority of Dr. Blanc that both of the witnesses referred to were prescribed for an admission by duly qualified medical men. For the reasons mentioned in my former letter, I have every reason to accept this statement as strictly accurate, and I have, therefore, no hesitation in withdrawing any statement or suggestions which I may have made to the contrary in my letter to the *Bombay Gazette*. Nor do I hesitate to express my regret that I should in ignorance of the true facts of the case have given currency to the statements in my letter in question anything to the contrary of what now appears to have taken place. Mr. Garrick certainly informed me, when I saw him, as I stated in my letter, that no doctor had been seen him up to that time; but it now appears that in this he was in error, as your letter informs me that he was seen on admission by a duly qualified medical man. As to Mr. Garrick's not suffering from cholera when he was admitted, I will not presume to join issue with the hospital authorities on such a question, but Dr. Blanc will doubtless agree with me in thinking that until the receipt of your second letter I had every reason to believe he was suffering from that disease. He had been under Dr. Blaney's treatment for four days, who pronounced him to be suffering from cholera, and the friend with whom he was living died of that disease on the day Mr. Garrick was sent to the hospital. With regard to Mr. Burrowes' case, since, as your letter informs me, he was prescribed for on his admission by a qualified medical man, I have no cause to complain against the hospital authorities. As my only object in writing to the papers the letter in question was to benefit the hospital, Dr. Blanc is at liberty to make such use of this letter as he may think fit. Pending the present proceedings which have been instituted against me, I refrain from addressing any further letter to the papers, as I should otherwise have done, on the subject.—I am, &c.,

W. E. HUTCHINSON.

While reading the letter Mr. Prescot said it appeared that it was oysters, and not cholera, that had killed three persons.

The magistrate.—That is practically a retractation.

Mr. Prescot.—It is practically a retraction.

The magistrate.—The letter was written in good faith, I have no doubt.

Mr. Prescot.—I have no doubt it was. But the authorities think it has not injured us, so it does not matter.

The magistrate.—It must be shown that due care and caution were exercised in making any allegations.

Mr. Prescot.—There is a retractation.

Captain Hutchinson.—Am I to understand that the case has been withdrawn? May I make a statement?

The magistrate.—It is quite unnecessary for you to do so.

Captain Hutchinson.—These qualified medical men are the apothecaries of the hospital.

Mr. Prescot.—If these assertions are repeated, I must apply for sanction. That is repeating the libel.

The magistrate (to Captain Hutchinson).—You have made your statement in the letter.

Mr. Prescot.—If he persists in repeating the allegations I must go into the case.

The magistrate.—No, it is unnecessary to do so now. The case is withdrawn.

The parties then left the court.

THE NEW EDEN THEATRE.

As will be seen by a reference to our advertising columns, Mr. John Wilson announces the opening, on Saturday next, the 13th instant, of his newly-erected theatre, which he has christened the Eden Theatre, and which is situated on the Maidan directly opposite Borce-bunder. The "Ed... is named after one of the most ... will be 120 feet long by ... by a double can... ...ng perfect venti... three classes, ... with a ...

SAD OCCURRENCE AT NASIK.

OUR Nasik correspondent writes, Oct. 9:—A very sad and heavy blow has fallen on...us all at this station of Nasick, by the most sudden and untimely death of two young ladies, cut off in the prime of life. They were respected and beloved and esteemed by all, being in their manners and daily life most amiable, good, and kind, and affable to one and all, not knowing distinction of caste, colour, or class. No matter who called on them, they received most cordial treatment. "They were too good for this world" was the remark of the natives. It appears there was a dinner on Saturday, to which Mrs. Woodward, wife of our Collector, and Mrs. Silcock, wife of the Assistant Collector, with a few other guests, were asked. Some oysters and fish were partaken of. On the next day, early (Sunday), Mrs. Woodward attended Divine Service, and returned home. During the day some of the guests became ill, but recovered in the evening. Mrs. Woodward and Mrs. Silcock experienced a similar seizure, and were cut off within a few hours, the cause of death being, it is said, fish poison. The sorrow of all was great. On Monday evening the remains were taken to the Cemetery, when the whole of Nasick turned out. There were Brahmins, Mahomedans, Mahrattas, Parsees; in fact, one and all in Nasick were out. The station staff of Deolali and the Parsee merchants of that place also attended the funeral. Great sympathy was felt for the bereaved husbands, and not an eye was dry. The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Montfort, C. M. S. The words of King David are applicable in this case: "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided." For years good Mrs. Woodward and Mrs. Silcock will be remembered.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

A DESCRIPTION OF TONGKING.

WE quote as follows from the long message telegraphed to the *Times* by Mr. Colquhoun from Colombo:—

In continuation of past telegraphic despatches, I am now in a position to advise you regarding the state of affairs in Tongking at greater length. The visit I lately paid was much hurried than I desired. The reasons for my brief stay—namely, restrictions and obstacles—were indicated in my telegram of the 22d. I examined, however, a great portion of the delta and main waterways, including the points occupied—Haiphong, Namdinh, and Hanoi. Dr. Harmand believes that England is hostile to French influence, and that *The Times* leads this opinion; consequently I was not singled out for a few delicate attentions, as you may imagine. Permission to proceed to Hue was refused, and we were informed on the morning of the 14th that no bombardment was intended. In the afternoon the Commissioner and the Admiral sailed with the fleet to bombard Hue. Notwithstanding the unfortunate attitude of Dr. Harmand, I maintained friendly relations with the military at the different garrisons, and fortunately met at breakfast Colonel Badons, a man acquainted with affairs, who has commanded at Namdinh and done good service there. On the way to the fleet on the 14th, we had shrewd ideas of the intentions regarding Hue, and an amusing incident confirmed our opinions. Colonel Badons's health was drunk, with the toast "Success against the Annamese." The fleet left without Colonel Badons, because jealousy was at work. I succeeded with difficulty in hiring a steam launch with the *Herald* correspondent for the Tonquin trip. The hurried movements, the want of accommodation, and exposure to the terrible weather in Tonquin, and to the stormy weather during the return, made writing impossible, and I was compelled to reserve the task of writing my impressions of the country and view of the situation until my return to Hongkong.

Tonquin is a *terra incognita*, although much in people's mouths for months past. Ignorance grows as England is left, culminating at Hongkong. In reality nothing is known but the delta and a small portion of the north and north-east. The ports least known are politically the most important. The country has, therefore, the merit of novelty. I recommend frequent reference to a map. I have collected facts and studied the situation with the greatest care, and I have, I hope, been impartial. * * * The difficulty lies with China, not annam. The question is not settled; it never was in a more critical state. Even the low delta is not subjugated; Sontay and Bacninh, the strongest positions and the key of the delta, remain occupied by the Black Flags. The Annamese, as anticipated, when encountered alone, have never shown fight; but the repulse at Phukai, on the 15th, which the French authorities tried to suppress, proved that there are different enemies to meet from the timid, unarmed Annamese, who had nothing better than pikes, tridents, shod bamboos, matchlocks, &c. The Black Flags armed with Remingtons, fought well. Their fire was low and excellent. Had it not been for the fire of the five gunboats on the river, which afforded shelter to half the force, the disaster would have been more serious. The exceptional inundations, the difficulty of operating in such a country during the rainy season, and the climate—despised by the French—are telling. Sickness has attacked the troops, the hospital accommodation is insufficient and the medical staff complain bitterly of the want of provisions, stores, and medicines. The troops are insufficient, and large reinforcements have been ordered. Under such conditions, the subjugation even of the delta only is impossible, and operations have been stopped for the present. The military express great dissatisfaction at a civil supreme command and the introduction of a body of civil officials before the country is conquered. The consequence is diversity of opinion between the civil, military, and naval commanders, and there is danger of indecision in the councils, which is fatal to success. The disheartening influence on young troops may be guessed. The effect on China you know.

Without going into the subject of French ambition in Indo-China, it may be fairly assumed that the *raison d'être* of the occupation of Tonquin is trade with Southern China and Laos. For commercial purposes and military operations Tonquin would, as pointed out, form the real Cochin China *point d'appui*. French views regarding the Songkoi are well known, and its value will be discussed later. Where does Tonquin end and China commence? That is a difficult question to answer. The notion that Tonquin extended its northern frontier to China was shown to be erroneous in your columns when nothing was known to the public on this subject. The contour of Tonquin is very irregular, and the frontier especially near China, vague and uncertain. Still we know that a belt of country, debateable land, exists between Tonquin and China, narrow in the north, but widening out considerably, to 115 miles, in the north-west. It is this neutral zone which China regards with such jealous eyes. The configuration of the country may be divided into four:—First, the delta land, forming an isosceles triangle, with the base lying along the sea from Kwangyen to Ninhbinh, and the summit at Sontay. Innumerable chaunels connect the different mouths of the Songkoi, and, with embankments, help to preserve the delta from inundations such as sometimes happen—for instance, the flood of this year. Secondly, the plateau country lying in the north, which rises in steppes from the Songkoi and its affluents near Hanoi, and gain a summit north of Kwangyen; the highest peaks are 1,100 metres and 1,400 metres high, and are visible from Kwangyen. Thirdly, a mountain belt, cut through by various rivers, which lies south of the delta, extending south 3degs from the mouth of the bay, and between the sea and main Annam. Fourthly, the hill region west, 100 deg latitude, in which Sontay is situate. The region is a dense forest, inhabited by various native tribes and by fugitive Chinese. Only the delta portion of Tonquin, from studies made principally by officers of the French Marine, is fairly known. Among those who have contributed to the knowledge of Tonquin, the foremost are Garnier, D... Kergaradec, Maget, Labarthe, and la... means least, Dupuis. This intrepid e... like the services he has rendered ... regret it is now somewhat the fa... rate.

A TERRA INCOGNI... ...and the delta.

...through ...into the Chinese. Tonquin is divided into sixteen provinces, seven of the first order, eight of the second, one of the third, the latter two orders being attached to the first. Each commandeau a mayen. Each lot of twenty or thirty communes forms a sub-prefecture; six of these make a prefecture, governed by a tuan or prefect. Provinces of the first class have each three great Mandarins, similar to those of China; the first is Tongdoc or governor, the second Bochink or treasurer, the third Ansat or judge. Once Tonquin had a Viceroy, but latterly it was found unwise to have officials of such high rank and power permanently there, and only an occasional Royal Commissioner is sent to report. The titles Viceroy and Governor represent very different positions from those of similar officers in China, where their power, wealth, and responsibilities of those officers are considerable. In mountain and plateau districts there are tribes forming administrative divisions, the office of Mandarin being held by a Tasen, an original hereditary chief, similar to those of China. Tonquin has copied from China, as indicated, its administrative system, and borrowed its literature, religion, and manners; in fact, Tonquin is a copy of the level parts of Eastern China. Nothing new, nothing original, arrests the attention of the stranger who has travelled in the Celestial Empire. The administration, though admirable, fails here as in China, and from the same reason, the main cause being the inadequacy of pay. Corruption as a fine art has been carried to the highest limits. When you learn the scale of official salaries you will understand one reason why honesty is unknown quantity in Tongking, at least among officials. The monthly pays are—governor, 16s.; prefect, 2s. 6d.; private soldiers, 9d. Higher officials have to maintain a certain degree of pomp. Their appointments are gained on the Chinese competitive system. An Annamese scholar is as

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...nce 1866. They are the remains of the Taiping
rebels, who from 1840 overran Kuangsi Kwangtung, and later went north to Nankin. These Black and Yellow Flags were driven over the south Chinese frontier and settled in the debatable land between China and Tonquin. The French are severe on the Chinese for allowing some Yellow Flags to return and settle in their old homes. The fact that the French eagerly enrolled a contingent of Yellow Flags is a satire on their moral indignation. * * *

THE PEOPLE.

With regard to political feeling, the population, Chinese or aboriginal, is bitterly anti-Annamese here. In the poor northern territory, as in the rich towns of the Delta, the Chinese are the dominant race, coming from Canton, Hainan, and Fukuine. They have all the characteristics attributed to the Cantonese. Although not numerous, they have succeeded marvellously in securing all trade. I was struck by this in Tonquin, as I had been before in Saigon. The shops are Chinese, and the business quarter resembles a Chinese city. Although coming from different parts, sometimes differing among themselves, they belong to guilds and are closely united, strong, and proud. They despise heartily the Tonquinese or the Annamese, over whom they feel their superiority. The Tonquinese fears, respects, and admires the Chinaman, and the authority exercised by native officials is purely nominal. Chinamen marry the women of the country, speak the language, and stay a long time. When one takes into consideration with these facts that they have the additional advantage of the same religion, only slightly different manners, and that China is close by, it will be understood that I have not dwelt upon this subject without reason. The facts of the superiority of the Chinese, of their preponderance, and of the vagueness of the frontier are matters of very great importance.

It is close to the Canton territory that contraband trade finds its favourite haunt and main port, called Mongkai. This place and Tonghinkoi, situated on two sides of the river Paklan, cannot be approached on account of islands and sandbanks which line the coast. The advantages offered by this arrangement are obvious. A large trade is driven at Mongkai in opium, silk, metals, rice, salt, &c. The Mandarin on the China side has good reason for closing his eyes. A shameful traffic in children, mainly girls, kidnapped and bought, exists here, and should be stopped. A factor in the Tongking question is the Catholic convert. It is remarkable what a number of Catholics there are in Langson and Caobinh, while there are none in the independent belt to the west, and, indeed, none along the frontier or in the northern province. The Catholic element is strong in the Delta and the south among Annamese. Their numbers, estimated at from one to two millions for the whole of Annam, make them a formidable factor. The danger of arming this element is so evident that French writers have dwelt upon its impropriety, and in conversation it is cynically treated as a smart political move. It is a curious spectacle to see the anti-Clerical party lending itself to such a course, and the Church accepting the position.

The Catholic missions in Tonquin are divided between the French holding the south with their headquarters at Kesso and the Spanish in the more northern part, their bishop having his residence near Haidzuong on the coast. At Cape Pakiung, near the China frontier, the French have missions established, where the members of the mission are armed, and wage perpetual warfare against pirates, possessing even several war junks. The population of Tonquin has been considerably exaggerated, being placed at 20 millions, but certainly it does not exceed ten. Here, as in China, the delta is densely populated, and opinions have been formed from the extent of the population on the waterways. Away from the delta the population is sparse markedly so in the north and the north-west.

This is not the place to dwell at length on ethnography, but it is necessary briefly to indicate the main races. The dominant race, the Annamite, is in greater proportion, occupying all the delta. It differs widely from those of the south. Originally sprung from the union of the aborigines of the hills with the seaboard people, they have been intermixed with the Chinese and adopt Chinese literature, administration, and religion; and their domination for 11 centuries, together with their union with the inhabitants of the low delta land, have conspired to produce the race. They have a nose less flattened than the Chinese and cheek bones more projecting, bigger and less proportioned than those of the south. Their characteristic is slimness, and, in contrast to the Chinese, they have fine black eyes, a fine skin, a good presence, and beautiful black hair, which is never cut, but worn chignon fashion, with the aid of a pin. They are addicted to the disfiguring practice of betel chewing. To give a just estimate of the character of the people is no easy task. Effeminate, sober, laborious, intelligent, they are said to have a nature that is gay, loving noise and *fêtes*, having no care for the morrow. Docile and submissive when led, they can become vindictive on occasions, if driven. They have a reputation for amiability, but it has been crushed out by despotic rule, and an air of apathy and of quiet defiance is more often their aspect. Enforced submission has led to a marked point in their character, which is trickery. Poorly educated, deprived by a century of despotic rule from following bindly Buddhist practices, but indulging mainly in the worship of his ancestors adopted from China, the Tonquinese is wanting in grit and incapable of any great action, whether good or bad. Such as he is in physique he is in character, a bastard cross between Chinaman and Annamite. Indifference and want of character sum up his main characteristics. As in China, the agricultural people are the simplest and the best, and the *literati* and the mandarins are the worst. The dress for men consists of a turban, a long coat with tight sleeves, and wide trowsers, all of dark-coloured cotton, and Chinese shoes. The aborigines of the country are savages belonging to the Laos race, who are distinguished from the Annamite by a fairer skin, a higher figure, and a simpler and franker character. Like all highlanders, they despise the lowlanders of the delta, are great hunters, and hate to leave their first homes. Although now not more than 300,000 or 400,000, they have played a great part in Annamese history, and are feared by the Annamese. The nearer they are found to the delta, the more they have come under Annamese influence and the less independent they are.

The Annamese army exists nowhere but on paper. Regular soldiers are supposed to come from Annam proper, and only militia are raised in Tongking; but neither Tonquinese nor Annamites are warlike by nature. The timid Annamese encountered lately by the French were armed with nothing better than pikes, tridents, matchlocks, flintlocks, lances of bamboo with iron spikes, and arrows, and they had no artillery worthy the name. All they could do was to fly to citadels and shut the gates. Given such weapons, no drill, and the character of the material, is it to be wondered at that little resistance has been met with? In the delta where the Annamese only have been encountered, sorties such as those from Namdinh and the taking of the Hué forts, where considerable numbers of the enemy perished, with very slight loss to the French, are hardly glorious achievements.

The climate of Tonquin, like the people, varies greatly. In the interior the winter is too cold and the summer too hot for Europeans. In the delta the winter is pleasant, but in summer the heat and the rain tell. Dysentery is common as well as sunstroke among troops. In the hill country dangerous fevers are common and will decimate the French troops if they attempt to act there. The southern provinces, like Hue, are said to be extremely unhealthy. Sanitaria may be founded in the north ...l east near Kuang-Yen hereafter. By means of ...ealth resorts, according to medical evidence ...ible to keep the French troops two years ...n. The climatic difficulties of the French ...ed by the fact that for their Cochin- ...es the climate is cold and, therefore,

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...onnage carried by the different ...ed. It runs as follows:— ...merican, 20; Chinese from ...11; Dutch, 5·5; French, ...bventions from Saigon ...The Chinese have ap- ...erful company, the ...gation Company. ...hown centres in ... French have ...e who build ...izon as the ... feature ...quarrel ...amen. ...nefit ... be

THE NEGOCIATIONS.

THE following telegrams also appear in the *Times*:—

PARIS, SEPT. 14.

The Havas Agency publishes a note, according to which at to-day's Cabinet Council M. Challemel-Lacour stated that "the negociations with China were progressing favourably." "The most perfect accord," continues the note, "has throughout prevailed in the Cabinet, both as regards the necessity of sending reinforcements to Tongking and as regards the policy to be pursued. This policy, which has received the unanimous approval of the Cabinet, has a conciliatory character."

SEPT. 18.

The Havas Agency states that the Marquis Tseng had an interview with M. Ferry this afternoon.

The *Temps* says that they were to discuss the memorandum drawn up by the French Government—a memorandum, it adds, drawn up by M. Ferry and M. Challemel-Lacour conjointly.

The Havas Agency likewise announces by telegram from Hongkong, and in the form of a note that General Bouet has been sent to Hongkong "on a mission," and the *Temps* states that no further news than this has been received. The same paper adds:—"The reported conflict between the civil and military powers at Tonquin unfortunately does not date from to-day. In May, when the votes of credit for the occupation of Tonquin were brought forward, it was thought that it was a mere question of fighting a handful of Black Flags, aided by a few contingents of Annamites. It was supposed that the first reinforcements sent out would be sufficient to clear a certain extent of territory which might be organized by the civil power. The moral effect produced throughout the valley of the Red River and in the provinces bordering on China after the affair which cost Commander Rivière his life unfortunately belied expectations. The Civil Commissioner had to wait patiently for the direction of the purely so called, of the military operations. But, by the terms of his instructions, General Bouet was in all cases to concert with him. On the other hand, Rear-Admiral Courbet was perfectly independent in the command of his naval division. This situation has resulted in disagreements injurious to the progress of affairs. It has been impossible to seriously carry out the work of pacification. It seems, therefore, desirable to concentrate the powers in a single hand. This has already been contemplated, and we announced some days ago that the Government's idea was that Admiral Courbet, of senior standing to General Bouet, ought to be invested with the chief command."

It is said that England having been asked to give her advice has done so. This being the case, the other Powers will follow, and support England's view. Until England has spoken it would be here officious for any Power less interested in China to volunteer its aid.

If the Tonquin question is not soon settled it will become a political *vaudeville*. While the French Government thinks that General Bouet, to whom it has confided the command in Tonquin, is engaged in carrying out his charge, he arrives at Hongkong, and it is only then that the world learns this. The Minister for the Navy at once sends off telegrams in different directions to find out whether General Bouet is commanding at Tonquin, or has been sent by M. Harmand to China, and I do not think the Cabinet has yet received precise information on the subject. Meanwhile the Marquis Tseng arrives on the one hand and M. Waddington on the other; M. Ferry takes interim charge of Foreign Affairs, and M. Challemel-Lacour a holiday. It is a very strange occurrence, it must be confessed, this departure of the Minister of Foreign Affairs just when the Marquis Tseng and M. Waddington return. Just now, on the strength of the rumour that M. Challemel-Lacour is conciliatory and M. Ferry exacting, and that M. Waddington has returned with the idea of moderation, which M. Ferry does not endorse. We must, therefore, wait till the latter has cleared up a little, for at present the situation is so abnormal that it would be difficult to judge according to reports. The only thing certain is that France will never be persuaded into consenting to a war with China. The French Cabinet is bound to avoid such a war, for it would not be like a war in Tunis at the very threshold of France, but the smallest expedition to such a distance becomes very costly, and one never knows when war there may not become an engulfment. It is still questioned whether the Chinese Ambassador can treat otherwise than *ad referendum*, and whether consequently anything done may not be mere waste of time. SEPT. 19.

The *Temps* publishes the following:—

"The interview of the Marquis Tseng with M. Jules Ferry took place yesterday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A morning paper gave an account of this interview, adding that it had ended in a rupture and that M. Ferry would at once start for Mont-sous-Vaudrey in order to describe the situation to M. Grévy. Furthermore, the same paper said that M. Waddington was present at the interview. We are in a position to affirm that the information in question is radically false. M. Ferry's interview with the Marquis Tseng is to be followed by a second which will take place very shortly. M. Waddington, so far from having come at yesterday's interview, has been for two days back at Ferte Milon, in the Aisne. Lastly, M. Ferry is not going at once to start for Mont-sous-Vaudrey. M. Ferry's visit to the President of the Republic, which we announced yesterday before the interview with the Marquis had taken place, is by no means imminent, and we may add that the Prime Minister, being retained by his duties in Paris, will not be able to effect it this week."

The paper referred to was the *Figaro*.

The *Temps* also says:—"We understand that the Government is perfectly resolved on not convening the Chambers before the usual time, for there is no reason why it should do so. The Government adheres to the date it originally intended—viz., some day between the 20th and 25th of October. No further news has been received respecting the conference of General Bouet from Tonquin. Colonel Bichot, who has assumed the command of the troops in the place of General Bouet, is himself under the orders of Admiral Courbet, now officially appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the forces, military and naval, sent to Tonquin." I may add that the Marquis Tseng has wired the memorandum of the French Cabinet to his Government and that he will have another interview with M. Ferry before the end of the week.

President Grevy will be here on the 29th. Latest information enables me to affirm that Parliament will not meet before the 25th of October.

The reinforcements which are to be sent to Tonquin number nearly 3,000 very solid troops including an important corps of artillery.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* gives a flat contradiction to the unfounded assertion of a London contemporary that China had asked Russia's good offices with France, or that the despatch of troops to Vladivostock has any connexion whatever with Chinese difficulties. It is a purely military dislocation that takes place every year at this time.

The following telegram has been received at the London office of the *New York Herald*:—

"Hongkong, Sept. 17, 8-30 p.m.

"General Bouet arrived here to-day from Tonquin, accompanied by M. Harmand, the French Commissioner. His position has been assumed by Colonel Bichot, Colonel Badens's Chief of Staff. Haiphong is said to be General Bouet's place of assignment, though it is assumed that he has been in reality removed from active command by the Commissioner-General. The conflict between the civil and military powers is daily assuming greater proportions.

"The Black Flags are resuming positions now within five miles of the citadel of Hanoi. At Palan the fortified place which General Bouet succeeded in taking recently after stubborn resistance, the French have a small force of 120 men and two gunboats, in which they can retire if necessary. Their position, however, is very critical. The Black Flags swarm upon the French outposts, which will soon have to be withdrawn until reinforcements arrive. The river traffic is almost entirely stopped by pirates."

A Reuter's telegram from Paris, Sept. 20, states:—"At a meeting of twenty members of the Extreme Left, held to-day under the presidency of M. Barodet, speeches were made insisting upon the necessity for convoking the Chambers in order to obtain explanations from the Government in regard to their policy. The meeting delegated two of the members present to proceed at once to the residence of M. Jules Ferry to request him to convoke the Chambers immediately."

THE special correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing from Hongkong on Tuesday, says:—"General Bouet states that the reason for his giving in his resignation was that he found that his position was no longer tenable. He is leaving at once for France, and on his arrival there he will give a full report of the situation here, and the French Government and people will probably find that they have been greatly misled on many important points. The French have suffered another check in Tongking. The Annamese mercenaries, known as the Yellow Flag troops, were attacked by the enemy near Haiphong, and suffered a disastrous defeat. The shooting affray case will be tried at Canton on Thursday. The judge has arrived there. I am leaving for that place to-day."

The Canton correspondent of the same paper, telegraphing on Thursday, says:—"The trial of Logan ...again postponed, this time until next Tuesday. ...populace manifest intense interest in the pro- ...should these result in an acquittal ...may be anticipated. The Viceroy ... Consuls here, and has expressed ... the recent riots. The question of ...yet been raised. The Viceroy's ...fficult one, for if he were to show ...eeling towards foreigners he ... populace, who ha...

Ferry and the Chinese Envoy, not at ...nterview, but at the weekly receptions at ...oreign Office, which always take place on ...ednesday—when I am led to infer that affairs ...wore a less unsatisfactory aspect. About twenty deputies of the Extreme Left of the Chamber held a meeting to-day to discuss the foreign policy of France. M. Barodet presided, and among those present were MM. Clemenceau and Tony Revilion. Several members of this parliamentary group had written to say that though absent from Paris they adhered to the object of the meeting, which is the convocation of the Chambers without further delay. The discussion lasted more than an hour, after which it was decided that a manifesto to the country should be drawn up at once."

WHAT THE DISPUTANTS WANT.

TELEGRAPHING on Sept. 20, the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—

The question is who shall have Tonquin, for Annam, whatever be the sequel of the discussion, will cease to remain even relatively independent. The Court of Hue has not observed the treaty of 1874; it may be regarded as having ceased to exist, and Annam as merged in Cochin-China. France, if she wishes, might annex Annam to-morrow, and not a finger would be raised in Europe or even elsewhere to say her nay. But all this changes when Tonquin is in question. Tonquin is the great point of conflict, for here France has to encounter not only China but all whose interests are mixed up with those of China. The question then, I repeat, is—Shall Tonquin belong to China or shall it belong to France? If this question were solved all would be settled. Unfortunately, this has still to be done, and neither of the parties will even admit that this is its aim. France, as everyone knows, proposes to exercise a protectorate over the Kingdom of Annam, Tongking, of course, included; China claims a right of suzerainty, and no country can exert a protectorate over a country which is not independent without the consent of its suzerain. France no longer denies China's abstract and platonic right to an "honorific" suzerainty, but China repudiates this concession with all her might as merely puerile and aimless. There are serious French newspapers which said only a few days ago that France will never agree to a neutral zone in Tongking. Well, in the memorandum, which is more the work of M. Challemel-Lacour than of M. Jules Ferry, and which seems to have been drawn up hurriedly between the return of M. Waddington and its delivery to the Chinese Ambassador, France offers to China to establish a neutral zone on Tongking territory; so much are people under false impressions on this question. But here arises a difficulty the solution of which is not yet foreseen. This neutral zone, whatever be done, will have to comprise Haiphong and all the ports to be opened up to trade—that is to say, the very object, the starting point of the whole affair. Of course, China asks, "Who will keep order in this neutral zone to prevent its becoming a refuge for the scum of China and Annam, and who will make the treaties and see to their execution, for the neutral zone will supply none of the resources needful for all this." "Annam," replies France. "Why Annam?" says China; "why Annam is yourself. If Annam only were concerned, I should not require a neutral zone, for I have hitherto lived side by side with Annam as my *protege*. If I desire not to become an inhabitant of the Annamese Empire, but its services were of no more avail in preventing the destruction of the building than had been the efforts of the servants and harvestmen in the neighbourhood for some time previous to its arrival. At seven o'clock the fire had obtained such a firm hold of the building as to render it unsafe for those who had been engaged in saving the contents to remain inside longer, and by nine o'clock all hope of saving any portion of the middle part of the castle was given up, the fire having then reached the first floor. An effort, however, was made to save the original Castle, which was much less extensive than the new part, and no doubtful whether it would be attended with success. A large part of the furniture, clothing, pictures, and valuables were got out, but some of them, as they lay scattered about beyond the range of the fire, were destroyed by water. The plate belonging to the Earl was secured in a fire-proof room. Some of the visitors and many of the servants (of whom there were sixty) have lost all their effects, and the jewels, which the Countess had left on her dressing-table were, along with some valuable personal ornaments, rescued at the last moment. The library, recently fitted up at a cost of £500, has also been saved. The King's room, an apartment in which royalty at one time lodged, has been partially destroyed. The origin of the fire is attributed to soot from the kitchen chimney having fallen on the roof of the building, in which the fire was first discovered, and was purely accidental. The damage, allowing for the stonework, which may be used in rebuilding, is estimated at £20,000, and the furniture destroyed at £5,000. The castle is insured in the Royal, the British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and, should the old portion be saved, the amount for which it is insured will cover the loss. At the time the fire occurred the Earl and Countess of Dudley had just left on a drive to a neighbouring estate, and Lord Ednam and the younger members of the family were away shooting. The Earl and Countess were brought back to Cortachy and visited the scene of the fire. The Earl and Countess then drove off to Brechin Castle, the seat of the Earl of Dalhousie, whither also a number of the visitors went for the night. The Earl of Dudley has a large stud of horses at Cortachy, but, as the stables are a considerable distance from the castle, these were all safe from injury.

THE official inquiry shows that four hours previous to the fire being reported the kitchen chimney was on fire, and the woodwork of the roof had been on fire a considerable time before the fire burst itself. There is no doubt that burning soot in the chimney ignited a wooden beam in the roof. The Earl and Countess of Dudley left Brechin Castle on Wednesday for Witley, Worcestershire. Lady Dudley's sapphire ring had been found. No article of great value was lost or destroyed.

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CHINESE GORDON'S OPINION.

THE following is the text of a letter addressed by "Chinese Gordon" to the *New York Herald* on the present situation in China:—

"The Chinese in their affairs with foreign nations are fully aware of their peculiar position and count with reason that a war with either France or another Power will bring them perforce allies outside of England. The only power that could go to war with them with impunity is Russia, who can attack them by land. I used the following argument to them when I was there:—The present dynasty of China is a usurping one—the Mantchou. We may say that it exists by sufferance at Pekin, and nowhere else in the Empire. If you look at the map of China, Pekin is at the extremity of the Empire and not a week's marching from the Russian frontier. A war with Russia would imply the capture of Pekin and the fall of the Mantchou dynasty, which would never dare to leave it, for if they did the Chinamen in the south would smite them. I said 'If you go to war then move the Queen Bee—*i. e.*, the Emperor—into the centre of China and then fight; if not, you must make peace.' The two Powers who can coerce China are Russia and England. Russia would march without much difficulty on Pekin. This much would ... part, could march to Taku and ... object, for she would ... it France tried to d... It is that ... Engl...

a foreign land can properly and for the general benefit of the world consider the questions of that foreign State. The leading idea is how they will benefit themselves. The Isle of Bourbon or Reunion is the cause of the Madagascar war. It is egged on by the planters there, and to my idea (the planters) want slaves for Madagascar. I have a very mean opinion of the views of any colonial or foreign community: though I own that they are powerful for evil. Who would dare to oppose the European colony in Egypt or China, and remain in those countries?—Very truly yours, C. G. GORDON."

AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.
REPORTED TREATY.

A TELEGRAM from Paris, Sept. 20, states:—The London correspondent of the *Diplomatic Gazette* furnishes that paper with what he alleges to be the principal clauses of an Austro-German Treaty of Alliance definitely concluded at Salzburg by Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky. According to the statement of the correspondent the alliance between the two Emperors constitutes an intimate and exclusive agreement between the two countries; nevertheless other Powers may join the alliance, but they must not pretend to the same rank and equal rights with Austria and Germany. Italy was not admitted to the new alliance, owing to doubts entertained by the Emperor Frances Joseph. The new combination is directed against Russia and France. In the event of a war between Germany and France, Austria would maintain an armed neutrality; and similarly, should there be a war between Austria and Russia, Germany would adopt a like course, and assemble her forces on her eastern frontiers. If a third Power should attack Germany or Austria, the armed neutrality of the other would be converted into effective co-operation. Roumania may be admitted to the alliance on the conditions previously offered to Italy. The correspondent further asserts that Prince Bismarck and the Austrian Minister discussed at Salzburg the possibility of reducing the Customs tariffs between the two countries, and finally dealt with the questions relating to the Monarchical party in France, which formed the subject of decisions taken at Ischl by the Emperors of Germany and Austria.

[The *Morning Post* says:—"We have good reason for stating that the alleged text of the renewed alliance between Austria and Germany, published in the *Gazette Diplomatique* is without foundation."]

THE EARL OF AIRLIE'S FAMILY SEAT
DESTROYED BY FIRE.

ON Friday evening (Sept. 14), Cortachy Castle, eight miles north of Forfar, the seat of the Earl of Airlie, was partially destroyed by fire. The Earl of Airlie being in India, the castle was in the occupation of the Earl and Countess of Dudley, who at the time had more than a score of visitors. The fire originated about four o'clock in a housemaid's room in a portion of the castle which was added ten years ago, and, extending to the roof, it spread rapidly. A fire-engine was obtained from Forfar, but its services were of no more avail in preventing the destruction of the building than had been the efforts of the servants and harvestmen in the neighbourhood for some time previous to its arrival. At seven o'clock the fire had obtained such a firm hold of the building as to render it unsafe for those who had been engaged in saving the contents to remain inside longer, and by nine o'clock all hope of saving any portion of the middle part of the castle was given up, the fire having then reached the first floor. An effort, however, was made to save the original Castle, which was much less extensive than the new part, and no doubtful whether it would be attended with success. A large part of the furniture, clothing, pictures, and valuables were got out, but some of them, as they lay scattered about beyond the range of the fire, were destroyed by water. The plate belonging to the Earl was secured in a fire-proof room. Some of the visitors and many of the servants (of whom there were sixty) have lost all their effects, and the jewels, which the Countess had left on her dressing-table were, along with some valuable personal ornaments, rescued at the last moment. The library, recently fitted up at a cost of £500, has also been saved. The King's room, an apartment in which royalty at one time lodged, has been partially destroyed. The origin of the fire is attributed to soot from the kitchen chimney having fallen on the roof of the building, in which the fire was first discovered, and was purely accidental. The damage, allowing for the stonework, which may be used in rebuilding, is estimated at £20,000, and the furniture destroyed at £5,000. The castle is insured in the Royal, the British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and, should the old portion be saved, the amount for which it is insured will cover the loss. At the time the fire occurred the Earl and Countess of Dudley had just left on a drive to a neighbouring estate, and Lord Ednam and the younger members of the family were away shooting. The Earl and Countess were brought back to Cortachy and visited the scene of the fire. The Earl and Countess then drove off to Brechin Castle, the seat of the Earl of Dalhousie, whither also a number of the visitors went for the night. The Earl of Dudley has a large stud of horses at Cortachy, but, as the stables are a considerable distance from the castle, these were all safe from injury.

THE official inquiry shows that four hours previous to the fire being reported the kitchen chimney was on fire, and the woodwork of the roof had been on fire a considerable time before the fire burst itself. There is no doubt that burning soot in the chimney ignited a wooden beam in the roof. The Earl and Countess of Dudley left Brechin Castle on Wednesday for Witley, Worcestershire. Lady Dudley's sapphire ring had been found. No article of great value was lost or destroyed.

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This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time very pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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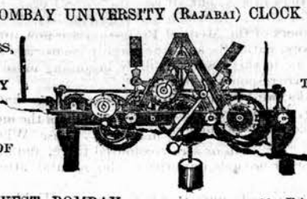

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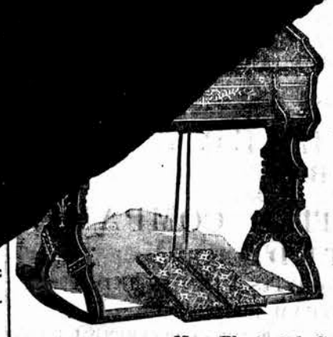

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RECOMMENDED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL FACULTY.
"TRUE ANTISEPTIC SOAP" "MOST EFFECTIVE IN SKIN DISEASES (LANCET)"
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES & PROTECTS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
PROPRIETORS W. V. WRIGHT & CO. SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

ZULULAND AND CETEWAYO.

"'I know what it is,' he answered; 'this honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous.' This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable; but I elicted from him that there was not much danger, as the 'maass' taken with it would neutralise the effect of the poison. Directly he mentioned poison I dived into the packs, and pulled out a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and emptying a quantity into two pannikins, filled them up with water, and several times repeating the dose, in a few hours we were considerably better."—"*Zululand and Cetewayo,*" (p. 139), *by Captain W. R. Ludlow, 1st Batt. R.V. Royal Warwickshire Regiment.*

"'What on earth shall I take to Zululand' asked my friend Jim Law one day at Alder shot when he had just received orders for South Africa, to start at forty-eight hours' notice. I replied, 'If you take my advice—and it's that of an old traveller—you'll not budge without a few bottles of ENO, even if you leave half your kit behind. I never am without these Salts, and please the pigs, never intend to do.' On his return I inquired, 'Well, how about ENO'S FRUIT SALT?' 'My dear fellow, it was the best advice you ever gave; they saved me many an illness; and when I left Tuegla I sold the remaining bottles for ten times the original price!'"—*Lieut.-Col.*

JEOPARDY OF LIFE. THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.

You can change the trickling stream, but not the raging torrent.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.—How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders, or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated, likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion; for, under any circumstances, its use is beneficial and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c. &c.; then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end: it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand that will answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case and in no case any harm. The pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is, "I will wait and see, perhaps I shall be better to-morrow," whereas, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely death!

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"After suffering for nearly two and a half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a freind to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBT. HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

THE ART OF CONQUEST IS LOST WITHOUT THE ART OF EATING.—DINNER ENGAGEMENTS.—STIMULANTS.—TOO RICH FOOD.—LATE HOURS.—INSUFFICIENT EXERCISE.—EXCITEMENT, &c.—A gentleman writes: "When I feel out of sorts, I take a dose of ENO'S FRUIT SALT one hour before dinner or first thing in the mornings. The effect is all I could wish." How to enjoy good food that would otherwise cause biliousness, headache, or disordered stomach—use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—*Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each Bottle, and see th capsule is marked* "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." *Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*

CTIONS IN SIXTEEN LANGUAGES HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE.

Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED
EXTRA QUALITY
A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES
CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING

ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brim Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE LATE EARL MAYO, late Governor-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
THE LATE HON. W. P. ADAM, late Governor of Madras.
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HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
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LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kemaoon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR URNE, &c., &c., &c

And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street London Extra Quality, with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon,

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS. &C.

[*EIGHTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1883.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

The Publication for 1883 contains

PHOTOGRAPHS REPRESENTING SOME OF THE
DISTINCTIVE COSTUMES
OF
BOMBAY.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The "GUIDE" contains a carefully arranged mass of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; the DIRECTORY has been revised and enlarged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

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Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City. | Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,
AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use.'

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Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Late Dep
Superin
"I have use
COD LIVER O
of St. Giles's, a
especially in the

Dr. W
Medical Officer of Health
Marylebone, London

"My own somewhat large personal experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

CARLTON WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD AND FIVE YEARS OLD.

During recent years the art of distillation in Scotland has developed into several distinct and recognised systems; and at the present day there are four distinct classes of spirits distilled, viz., Highland Malt, Lowland Malt, Patent Malt, and Grain, in each of which there are various grades of quality.

The Whiskey distilled north of the Grampians is styled "Highland Whiskey," and that south of this hill boundary "Lowland Whiskey." Highland Whiskey is the produce of numerous "sma' stills," worked for the most part upon the old original system of distillation, a process by which a much smaller extract is produced from a given quantity of grain as compared with the system of distillation prosecuted throughout the Lowlands of Scotland. Highland Whiskey is obtained from fine barley, fully malted, and from clear, soft, delicious mountain water. The barley is kiln-dried by peat fuel, which is cut from the mossy peats of the mountains, the whole process of distillation being conducted on a system embodying all that is natural and inartificial. Hence the marked superiority in character, style, and flavour, of this highly appreciated beverage.

Lowland Malt is distilled on a much more extended scale. The system embraces all that science can give to produce quantity at the least possible [illegible]. The grain used is usually of inferior quality to that used in Highland stills, a [illegible] process is one of hurry and forcing. The quality and value of Lowland Malt [illegible] fore, far short of Highland Whiskey; and the produce of such Lowland stills [illegible] recognised by its rough, plain, general character, without the higher and delic [illegible] of the Highland.

Patent Malt and Grain cannot be justly termed "Whi [illegible] hese can be distilled from almost any unmalted grain and from other glu [illegible] stances, and are distilled in large quantities for rectifying and mixing purpos [illegible] fall short in value of the Lowland Malt.

From their much lower price, and from their greater ne [illegible] he principal ports of shipment, Grain and Patent Malt, or blends of these and I [illegible] alt, have hitherto, almost without exception, been exported to the colonies, &

Having, after our research and experiment, satisfied ou [illegible] t Highland Malt Whiskey is the "original Scotch Whiskey," and the highest [illegible] alcohol, we set ourselves to ascertain the condition under which it could be p [illegible] o the public in its best form; and we found that the connoisseurs of many y [illegible] recognising the exaggerated charactristics possessed by all the higher brands [illegible] untain Dew, discovered that the judicious blending of the produce of various [illegible] tills" secured a more perfect and palatable character to the spirits so treated, [illegible] rongly exaggerated character being met by others of a like though opposit [illegible] and the result being complete harmony, softness, fullness, and delicacy of sty [illegible] lso found that, after selecting a blend of those "sma' stills" Highland Whisk [illegible] ext essential requirement was age. No artificial process of mellowing, or any [illegible] f double distillation, can give to the Whiskey the characteristics developed by time. This fact can be better understood when we explain that the produce of some distilleries mature in a shorter space of time than others, but all require several years to develop those delicate and beautiful ethers (or aroma) in which maturity consists.

The leading members of the Medical Profession are now unanimous in recommending High-Class Whiskey, naturally and thoroughly matured, as the most wholesome stimulant; and its value in this respect is daily becoming more widely understood, and its use increasing in a corresponding degree.

With these remarks, we have pleasure in announcing that we hold in bond, in London and Inverness, a very large stock of the produce of the most famed "sma' stills" in the Highlands of Scotland, blended and matured. These Whiskies are matured in sherry wood, and have a yellowish or straw-coloured tinge, and are guaranteed entirely free from fusil oil and other noxious impurities, the natural attendants of imperfectly produced spirits.

We have resolved to identify ourselves with genuine Highland Malt Whiskey only; to select, blend, and store the same under a system that will enable us to ship this article of the highest possible type, uniform in style, and thoroughly matured.

The "Carlton" Whiskey has a great reputation in the principal London Club Houses; it is of rare quality, age, and excellence.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey. This is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they ave not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SHIPPERS—RICHD. MATHEWS & Co.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS, LONDON.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, COAL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others how wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be painted at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 6.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2 Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row Fort

STATIONS ON TH G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parsa
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapli
Mustid "	Junction*†	Shapura	Akola
Byculla,	Sowda	Mirgani (for	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narsi	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damoorgaun
Beowa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Foolgaum
Callian Junc-	Jawar	Padeadari	Dygaum
tion*†	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Titwalla	Singaji	Lanowloe*	Pownar†
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tulligaum	Kapri†
Aigaum	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kasarah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Kegaipoorah*	Sewree	Poonal*†	Barsee Road.
Ghotee	Dharan	Loonee	Marheh
Sangaum	Khundi	Oorcolee	Unger
Decolee B.	Dularia	Yeoti	Mohol
Elding	Barsee for	Kheirgaum	Packney †
Nassick Rd*	Hoshengabad	Ratus	Sholapur*
Khairwadee	Rampur	Dhegdi	Hoodgee
Niphar	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubgam
Lassulgaum	Semr	Deokeal and	Doodnee
Munmar	Sohagpore*†	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for	Kartrus	Goolburga
Naidongree	Pachmari)	Poonulwaree	Shahabad*†
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Wadi
Kulgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Nulwar
Salna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Sedaghery
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Mujee	Kureli (for	Biswa Bridge	Road
Mussawud	Sangor)	Nandoora	Kistna
Essowlee	Nursingpore	Julumt	Chickenpor
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*.	Raichore*†

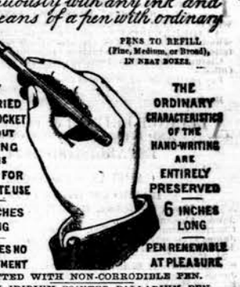
STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Bejehavi
	Coolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
	Bowjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
	Jan	Pallej	bara'ree
	Rd.	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
		Kurwan	Saburmuttee
		Mundala	Ambli Road
		Dubhoe	Sanund
		Bhadurpore	Charolee
		Etola	Jackware
		Baroda*	Veerumgaum
		Baiwa	Jhond
		Wasind	Patree
		Nowlay	Kharraghora
		Anand	Babli Road
		Bholaj	Hillalore Rd.
		Nowrat	Gotrotha
		Dakor	Wadwan

Junction for Lines. ... for Refreshments. ... minutes for Dinner

THE ANTI-STYLOGRAPH
(HEARSON'S PATENT)

A self-feeding reservoir pen, writes continuously with any ink and by means of a pen with ordinary nib.



PENS TO REFILL (Fine, Medium, or Broad), IN NEAT BOXES.

MAY BE CARRIED IN THE POCKET WITHOUT LEAKING AND IS READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE
4¾ INCHES LONG
REQUIRES NO ADJUSTMENT

THE ORDINARY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HAND-WRITING ARE ENTIRELY PRESERVED
6 INCHES LONG
PEN RENEWABLE AT PLEASURE

FITTED WITH NON-CORRODIBLE PEN.
WITH IRIDIUM-POINTED PALLADIUM PEN.
N.B.—Flexible as Steel: durable as Gold.
ALSO WITH IRIDIUM-POINTED GOLD PEN.
Wholesale only of the Sole Licensees and Manufacturers,
THOS. DE LA RUE & CO., LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Is now Ready, and contains over 1200 Woodcuts, with Prices and Descriptions of

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Solid Leather Goods in
Albums, Scrap Books
Stationers' Sundries
Pens, Inks

The Catalogue is sent Post Free on application at the PRINCE'S STREET and REGENT STREET ESTABLISHMENTS.

LAIT DE SUEZ
COMFORTABLE TEETH

The use of this valuable mouth wash insures entire freedom from toothache and decay of the teeth. There are three kinds, distinguished by a Yellow, Green, and Red Silk Thread attached to the bottles. That with the Yellow stops instantly the most violent toothache. That with the Green is invaluable to persons who suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and gums, decay and offensive breath, for by using a few drops in a little water to rinse the mouth daily, they will not only never suffer again, but will preserve their teeth sound and white till the end. That with the Red is for children's use.

May be obtained of all Medicine Vendors.

Caution.—To guard against fraudulent imitations see that each Label bears the name, "*Wilcox & Co., 239, Oxford Street, London.*"

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully

"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co. Proprietors, 3, NewOxford-street, London, England Sold by all Chemists.

Printed and Published by the Proprie... GEARY, at the *Bombay Ga...* Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEO... hill, E. C.—PARIS: Mess... igher, Rue de Rivoli.—C... SPINE, 23 Co.